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BEDFORD, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1910

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LET US BE THANKFUL FOR THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE

PERSONAL NOTES

Arrivals and Departures of Residents and Visitors.

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chances About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There.

Mrs. J. E. Seifert of Mann's Choice was a Bedford visitor Monday.

Mr. R. Nelson Horne is spending several days in the Smoky City.

Mr. Joe F. Amos of Pittsford is visiting relatives here this week.

Miss Emma Grishaber of Harrisburg is a visitor at the M. E. parsonage.

Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Hunt, of Clearville, were visitors in Bedford Monday.

Mr. Sol. S. Metzger of Oregon is spending some time with home folks here.

Mr. Jacob Acker of Osterburg was a business visitor here on Wednesday.

United States District Attorney J. H. Jordan is spending Thanksgiving Day here.

Mrs. D. C. Shook of Greencastle is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Rev. W. V. Ganoe.

Mail Carrier Howard Mardorf is spending several days in Pittsburg this week.

Mr. James Buchanan of Buffalo Mills Rt. 1 was a visitor at Bedford on Wednesday.

Atty. B. F. Madore and family and Miss June Amos are spending Thanksgiving in Hyndman.

Mr. H. C. Chamberlain, cashier of the Pittsford National Bank, was in Bedford several days this week.

Mr. A. M. Billman, a student of Ursinus College, spent Tuesday night with his brother, Mr. D. M. Billman.

Messrs. T. G. Slack of Schellsburg and W. E. Hoenstine of Queen were business visitors in Bedford last Saturday.

Mrs. F. H. Todd of South Juliana Street left Wednesday morning for New Bloomfield, where she will visit friends for some time.

Miss Ella M. Crouse of Cumberland and Mr. Raymond Crouse of Altoona spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Crouse, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Smith and two children, of Harrisburg, are spending this week with Mrs. Smith's sister, Mrs. D. M. Billman, of South Bedford Street.

Mr. Henderson Points, who is attending school at Lewisburg, is spending his Thanksgiving vacation with his parents, Atty. and Mrs. M. A. Points.

Mrs. M. Virginia Horne of East Penn Street and Miss Josephine Davidson of East Pitt Street are on a visit to friends in Pittsburg and vicinity.

Mr. Arleigh Miller, who is attending business college at South Bethlehem, is spending his Thanksgiving vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Miller, East Penn Street.

Mrs. H. H. Lysinger returned on Tuesday from a short visit in Altoona. She was accompanied home by her mother, Mrs. Eve Beegle, who had been visiting in that city for the past six weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank F. Smith and sons, Frank and James Edward, Messrs. Walton Schaeffer, Ralph Seifert, Misses Edith Webster and Lenore Seifert, of Cumberland, spent Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Seifert, West Pitt Street.

Among Tuesday's visitors at The Gazette office were D. R. Hoenstine, Esq., of King, Messrs. Charles Musselman of Klahr, Cleam Walter of Queen, Edward Replogle of Yellow Creek, M. M. Whetstone, W. E. Reiley and W. B. Schell, of Schellsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. May, of Syracuse, N. Y., formerly of Bedford, have been spending a few weeks with relatives in Nebraska. They visited Mrs. Jennie Collins and Elva White, of Cook; Mrs. Mattie Woodward of Auburn, Mr. and Mrs. Lafe Collins, of Peru, and Mr. E. E. Collins of Nehawka. After reporting a good time they boarded the Cretre Flyer for Kuna, Idaho, where they will make their future home.

COURT NOTES

A Complete Report of the Proceedings for the Second Week.

The second week of court for the trial of such civil cases as were not settled or continued last week met on Monday with Judge Woods and Huff in attendance.

Miss Mary Jackson of Huntingdon was sworn as stenographer for the week.

In the estate of David Price, late of West Providence Township, deceased, the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburg was appointed guardian of Cora E., Carrie, George, Daniel B. and Margaret Price, minor children of deceased, to file its own bond in the sum of \$3,000.

Harry C. James, Esq., was appointed auditor in the estate of Jacob J. Redinger, late of Liberty Township, deceased.

In the estate of Alexander Weyant, a lunatic, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of his committee, Henry B. Stonerook, was approved and the filing of a final account was waived.

Irvin Claar was given his discharge under the insolvent laws.

Thaddeus S. Bair, A. L. Tewell and Eliza McElfish were appointed to inspect the workmanship of the bridge recently erected over Elk Creek in Southampton Township.

The cases of J. G. Hanks and Klahr & Boor were settled, the defendant paying the amounts of the plaintiffs' claims, and the plaintiffs paying the costs.

In the case of Edwin M. Burket vs. Edward Dively, replevin for a dapple gray mare, the court directed the jury to find for the plaintiff.

A motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment in the case of Burket vs. Dively was filed.

Frank Bolger acknowledged his deed as County Treasurer to the Commissioners for a tract of 254 acres in Monroe Township assessed in the name of Andrew J. Biddle and sold for taxes.

In the estate of Margaret Grimes, late of Coal Dale Borough, deceased, an order of sale for the payment of debt was granted to Francis Grimes, executor. Bond to be given in \$300.

An inquest in lunacy was awarded in the case of Anna Leydig to be held on Wednesday, November 23, at 10 a. m., before Hon. J. W. Huff and a jury of six from the jurors attending at this term of court.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Earl Diehl a nolle prosequi was allowed.

The Associates met on Wednesday at 10 a. m.

H. C. Miller was appointed guardian of Roy and Harmon Simons and Orma Elliott, minor children of J. Murray Simons, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased.

Mrs. Anna Leydig was pronounced insane by Judge Huff and the jury of six impaneled for the purpose of passing on her sanity. Harvey May was appointed her committee and gave bond in \$200 with M. S. Turner and James Buchanan as sureties, which was approved.

A nol. pros. was allowed in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Lloyd Ickes.

Marriage Licenses

Frank L. Bertram of Snake Spring Township and Minnie Trout of King Township.

Lloyd Ickes of East St. Clair Township and Hattie Ella Weyant of Bedford Township.

James S. Davis and Mary C. Wade, both of New Paris.

John Franklin Harclerode and Lottie May Fletcher, both of Bedford Township.

Herbert F. Darr of West Providence Township and Glen D. Price of Monroe Township.

George Kissel of Woodbury and Susie Grove of East Providence Township.

J. Ross Taylor and Fredrick Crissman, both of New Paris.

Harry Singer of Six Mile Run and Viola Fleck of Munson, Clearfield County.

David S. Dibert and Margaret Helsel, both of Bedford Township.

Mr. George Jordan of State College is spending his Thanksgiving vacation with his parents, Druggist and Mrs. F. W. Jordan, East Penn Street.

Mrs. S. S. Metzger and daughters, Misses Margaret and Elizabeth, and Master Kulp Metzger are spending Thanksgiving Day in Philadelphia.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO

Over 1,000 Persons Have Been Killed and Wounded in the Fighting.

The slumbering fires of revolution broke into open flames last Friday at Puebla, the second largest city of the republic of Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., November 22.—With three towns, Torreon, Gomez-Palacio and Puebla, in the hands of the Mexican revolutionists and Chihuahua beleaguered by Maderists, men, who surround it, in the mountains, waiting an opportunity to storm the garrison, the Mexican government has resorted to military conscription, according to reports received here today. Over 1,000 men and women have been killed and wounded in the fighting. This is a conservative estimate as some reports make the losses five times as high. As a result the government has commanded the private telegram wires and placed a most rigid censorship on the dispatches.

The unrest among the troops gives a serious aspect to the government's positions. Already it is reported that 500 officers and men have deserted and joined the rebels and the number is being swelled hourly. In many instances officers and soldiers suspected of disloyalty have been disarmed. An unconfirmed rumor from Crizaba states that nineteen officers and soldiers were arrested and shot to death in a military prison, following a wholesale desertion to the rebels. The story is generally credited in well informed circles.

At Eagle Pass it is reported that 300 revolutionists stormed the jail at Acambaro today and freed prisoners. In the midst of the sacking they were met by troops and in a terrific street battle 27 were killed and 90 wounded. Revolutionists fled to the mountains, pursued by the troops. The rebels carried with them a large sum of money secured when they looted the loan shops and municipal palace.

American refugees arriving by train from Mexico today declared that Jimenez in Chihuahua was captured by the rebels after fifteen rebels and seven rulers were killed. They also confirmed the report that the Mexican troops are mutinying and joining the revolutionists. The Mexican authorities have armed the Americans so they can defend themselves.

American interests in Mexico are suffering greatly and many mines are closed on account of the native miners leaving. Sheep, cattle and horses are being stolen by rebels.

Revolutionists captured Farrall, Mex., today after an all night battle in which thirty rurales, or Mexican police are reported killed.

United States troops are now patrolling the entire border in order to preserve neutrality.

Eagle Pass, Tex., November 22.—The Mexican revolutionists now control practically the entire state of Chihuahua, and martial law has been proclaimed by them.

According to reliable reports the revolution is spreading rapidly, sweeping southward with great rapidity and the movement is meeting with but little opposition so far. At its present rate of progress the rebellion will reach the capital inside of a week.

Rebels are now operating forces within one hundred miles of Mexico City. They are fighting and extending their propaganda through all the seven states between the capital and the Rio Grande. All of these seven states are now in revolt, to a greater or less degree, and the movement against Diaz is spreading like wildfire.

Sabinas, Mex., November 22.—Five towns in the state of Coahuila have surrendered to the revolutionists. Revolt is spreading rapidly. Coal miners by hundreds are leaving their work and flocking to the standard of the rebels, and industry is practically suspended. The whole mining territory is in a fever of excitement.

Levi P. Clites

Levi P. Clites died at his home near Buffalo Mills on November 10, aged 65 years, six months and five days. He is survived by one sister, nine children, thirty-one grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. He enlisted in Company H, 211th Reg. Pa. Vol. Inf. September 9, 1864, and was honorably discharged June 2, 1865, on account of the close of the war. The funeral services were held at Mt. Zion Reformed Church Sunday, November 13.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOI

World-Famous Author and Reformer Died on Sunday.

Count Leo Tolstoi died early Sunday morning at Astapova, Russia. The distinguished patient had suffered several serious attacks of the heart in the course of the night.



COUNT LEO TOLSTOI

Count Leo Tolstoi was born on August 28, 1828, at a place near Tula, about 150 miles south of Moscow.

In 1854 the Crimean war influenced the young man to apply for active service. But in the interval he wrote many short stories which attracted the attention of the literary set in Moscow and in St. Petersburg. In the Crimean campaign, as the commander of a mountain battery, Tolstoi distinguished himself by brave and effective service. He had a first hand experience with war which was most valuable to him in his later work. Leaving the army at the close of the war, Count Tolstoi found a most flattering reception in St. Petersburg. He was sought as a nobleman, as a returning hero and as a writer.

He soon became utterly disgusted with his surroundings at St. Petersburg and with his own life there. He described himself afterward as having been a murderer, adulterer, robber and liar in this period, although his crimes were not of a sort usually described by these terms. He retired to Jasnaya Poliana, near his birthplace, and lived the remainder of his life.

One of Tolstoi's first acts on retiring to his country estate was to free his serfs, in advance of the decree of the Czar. He is said to have been the first nobleman to free his serfs. He devoted himself to plans for the education and betterment of the peasantry. After a while he became wrought up over what seemed to him the purposelessness of life. He contemplated suicide, but gave it up. He went into all varieties of philosophic investigation. Among some of his own peasants Tolstoi reached the conclusion that a literal following of the gospels brought about the living of a truly useful and happy life. He settled down to a life of manual labor and extreme simplicity of diet and conduct. This was about 1880. In the last twenty years the principal writings of Tolstoi have been "My Confession," "A Criticism of Dogmatic Theology," never translated, "The Four Gospels Harmonized and Translated," "What I Believe," sometimes called "My Religion," "The Gospel in Brief," "What Must We Do Then?" "On Life," also called "Life," "The Kreutzer Sonata," treating of the sex question, "The Kingdom of God is Within You," "The Christian Teaching," "Where is Art?" and "Resurrection."

The publishing of his novel "Resurrection" in 1901 earned the count excommunication from the Greek Catholic Church, and two years ago, on his eightieth birthday, the Holy Synod addressed a circular to all believers stating that the count was a pagan and that all true believers should abstain from participating in the celebration of his birthday if they wished to save their souls from the wrath of God.

Japanese Bazaar

Next Tuesday evening, November 29, the Woman's Circle of the Presbyterian Church will hold a Japanese Bazaar in the chapel of the church. This bazaar will carry you to the cherry blossoms of the Mikado's Land, maids from Japan, the Japanese tea garden, and will also help solve the problem of Christmas gifts. The public, of course, is invited.

THOMPSON F. PIPER

An Aged and Respected Citizen Died Tuesday Morning.

Thompson F. Piper, an aged and highly respected citizen, died at his home, corner of Penn and Bedford Streets, Tuesday morning, November 22, aged 81 years, five months and 22 days. The cause of death was old age.

The deceased was born in Bedford May 30, 1830, and was the son of John and Juliana Piper. In February, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia E. Dannaker, who survives him. He is also survived by two daughters, Dr. Mary P. Houck of Wantoma, Wis., and Mrs. Margaret D. Crowell of Albany, Ore., and one son, William R., train dispatcher on the Bedford Division, P. R. R.

Mr. Piper was a veteran of the Civil War, and for many years had been blind, caused by wounds received while in the army. He was well known throughout the county and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church, Bedford.

The funeral service will be held this afternoon at 2:30 at the home of his son, East Penn Street, and will be conducted by Rev. W. V. Ganoe, pastor of the M. E. Church. Interment in the Bedford Cemetery.

Mrs. Ada Krebs Apple

Mrs. Ada Krebs Apple, wife of Prof. A. T. G. Apple of the chair of astronomy at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, died on Wednesday evening of last week at the General Hospital in that city. She had been in ill health for some time. The deceased was a daughter of Rev. Dr. W. E. Krebs, a prominent minister of the Reformed Church, and formerly connected with the college, but now living retired in Lancaster. The funeral took place from the home of the deceased, at No. 237 Lancaster Avenue, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment was made at Littlestown.

Several years ago Mrs. Apple lived in Bedford, her husband being pastor of St. John's Reformed Church.

Mrs. William H. Craig

Mrs. William H. Craig died at Rimersburg, Clarion County, on November 12. Mrs. Craig visited Bedford a number of times when her daughter, Mrs. Rev. Irvin W. Hendricks, resided here.

Deaths Recorded

G. F. Smith, by Sheriff, to Mary J. Smith, one-half interest in a tract in Mann Township; \$100.

G. F. Smith, by Sheriff, to Charles R. Mock, Esq., one-half interest in same; \$150.

Chester S. Amos, by Sheriff, to Henry R. Hershberger, five lots in Bedford Township; \$475.

George W. Drenning, et al, by Sheriff, to E. M. Pennell, Esq., tract in Cumberland Valley Township; \$35.

Samuel E. Ickes et ux, to Robert S. McCreary, one acre in Bedford Township; \$750.

R. S. McCreary to S. Reese Smith, one acre in Bedford Township, \$1,550.

Samuel S. Mock, by Admr., to Harvey Imler, tract in Bedford Township, \$1,996.

Harry W. Ritchey et ux, to Reuben Fluke, tract in Hopewell Township, \$25.

Henry P. Smith, by Admr., to James N. Akers, parcel of ground in Mann Township; \$342.

Henry P. Smith, by Admr., to Charles R. Mock, Esq., one-half interest in tract of 100 acres in Mann Township; \$150.

Henry P. Smith, by Admr., to Mary J. Smith, one-half interest in 2 1/2 acres in Mann Township; \$100.

Edward O. Morgart et ux, to Margaret Bryson, four acres and 10 perches in East Providence Township; \$730.

Lucinda Redinger et al, to James A. Covatt, lot in Everett; \$1,220.

William Koons et ux, to Esther M. Croyle, tract in East St. Clair Township; \$1,000.

Cyrus E. Blackburn et ux to Simon P. Blackburn, tract in East St. Clair Township; \$1,500.

Samuel D. Williams et ux to Barton Calhoun, one-fourth lot in West Providence Township; \$13.75.

Jacob B. Williams, by Admx., to Barton Calhoun, three-fourths lot in West Providence Township; \$41.25.

Ettie Dishong, by heirs, to Joseph Wilson, one lot in West Providence Township; \$690.

MENTIONED IN BRIEF

Town Talk and Neighborhood Notes Tersely Told

MANY ITEMS OF INTEREST

Cleaned From Various Sources—Little Points Picked Up By Vigilant Reporters.

There will be preaching services in St. John's Reformed Church Sunday by the pastor.

Rev. A. A. Kelly of Harrisburg has declined the call extended to him by Trinity Lutheran Church, Bedford.

The Shuck heirs are having a new pavement laid in front of their tenant property on West Penn Street.

There will be preaching services in St. Paul's Reformed Church, Dunning's Creek Charge, Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Rev. George A. Whitmore of Millersville preached in St. John's Reformed Church last Sunday morning and evening.

A game of football will be played at Everett this afternoon at 2:45 between Altoona and the Everett High School teams.

Miss Margaret Brightbill entertained the Bedford Embroidery Club at her home on East Penn Street Monday evening.

Special music by a union choir will be rendered at the Thanksgiving services this morning at 10:30 in the Methodist Church.

There will be no services in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday owing to the installation of the new pipe organ and heating plant.

Charles Colvin of Schellsburg, brother of Atty. Frank E. Colvin of this place, suffered a stroke of paralysis Tuesday evening.

D. C. Smith of Falls Creek will lecture in the M. E. Church, Mann's Choice, Sunday evening, November 27, at 7:15 o'clock. Subject, "Arm's Life."

A successful revival service is being conducted by the Church of God at Coal Dale. Eighteen persons have been fellowshiped. The meeting is in charge of the pastor, Rev. F. W. McGuire.

A convention of the Broad Top Sunday School Association will be held in the Reformed Church, Hopewell, on Saturday, December 1. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions. Programs will appear later. All Sunday School workers are invited.

A new time table will go into effect on Sunday, November 27, on the Bedford Division. The morning train from Cumberland will arrive at Bedford at 8:42, and from Altoona at 9:50. The afternoon train from Cumberland will be 4:23 and the train from Altoona will be the same as before, 5:50. The Sunday morning trains will be fifteen minutes later than the weekday.

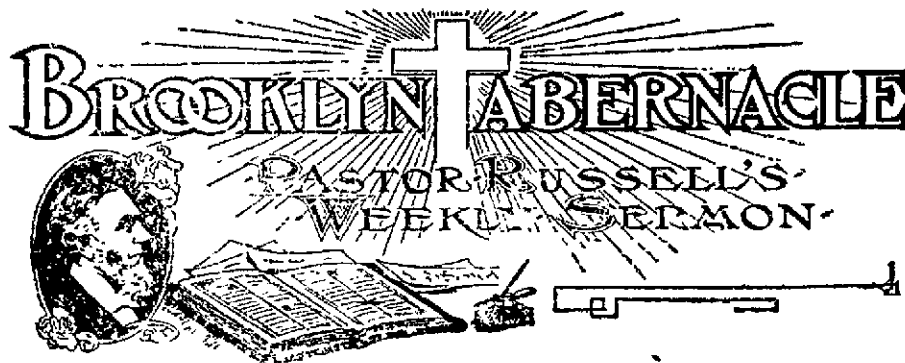
The Gazette has been requested by a number of rural route mail carriers to call the attention of patrons of free delivery to the practice of dropping loose coins in mail boxes, especially during the winter months, as it is very inconvenient for the mail carriers and exposes them to a great deal of cold. Why not purchase a number of stamps at one time and thus aid the carrier in the delivery of the mail?

Miss Annie M. Gilchrist who, for the past four years, has been the efficient bookkeeper and associate editor of The Gazette, was operated upon for appendicitis last Thursday at the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia. The operation was a success and the last report from the hospital was to the effect that Miss Gilchrist was getting along nicely. Her many friends here will give her a post card shower today, and it is their hope that she will speedily recover.

Sliger-Weaver

Sunday evening, at the M. E. parsonage of this place, George E. Sliger and Mrs. Emma Weaver, of Lancaster, were united in marriage by Rev. W. V. Ganoe. Mr. Sliger formerly lived in Cumberland Valley.

On short notice The Gazette can furnish you with calling cards neatly printed. We feel sure we can please you. Call and see our samples.



Cleveland, O., November 20.—The Wise Man declared that a fly in the precious ointment would cause it to stink. We apply this suggestion to the Word of God, the precious ointment which God has supplied. Certain flies (falsehoods) crept into it during the Dark Ages, which are now causing a loathing and repudiation on the part of many of the best and wisest people in the world. All will admit that it is sinful to tamper with the Word of God—to either add to or take from it or to wrest or twist or pervert its meaning. Why is it, then, that ministers of the Gospel, who know that certain passages of the Scriptures are not to be found in the older manuscripts, fail to show to the people the truth on this subject? And if these ministers are not fully informed, whose fault is that? Would it not be preferable that they should absent themselves from some of the fairs and festivals and social functions, in order to inform themselves? On what pretext are the clergy a specially privileged class, except for the purpose of giving their flocks reliable information along religious lines? And what is their commission from the Lord, except that they "should feed the flock of God, which he purchased with the blood of his own dear Son?" If the flock have been feeding upon certain Scriptures supposed to be genuine, and if they have been made sick thereby, and if their shepherds now know that the Scriptures are not a part of the Divinely inspired Word, why should not God's people be informed of the facts and be stopped from eating poisonous elements introduced by the Adversary?

Poison in Our Bibles

The more others are silent, the more we must speak. We cannot see God's sheep spiritually sick without warning them respecting their spiritual food. Not only have we received many misinterpretations of the parables and symbols of the Bible, but into our Bibles themselves certain false statements have been injected—long centuries ago. All well-informed ministers of the Gospel know that our New Testament was not translated from the writings of the Apostles, but from copies thereof. These, copied over and over again, no matter how carefully, were liable to errors. And in addition, as we might expect, occasionally, a bold transcriber would add a few words to make the record conform the better to his conception of what it ought to be. This went on for centuries before the art of printing came into use.

The New Testament was translated from the Greek into the Latin language, and was known as the Vulgate. From that Latin translation sprang our various English translations—the Douay or Catholic edition, published in 1609 A. D., and the King James Bible, or Common Version, published in 1611 A. D. The latter was merely a revised translation, to assist in which revision other previous translations were used, and we are assured that the text was diligently compared with the Greek text. But until lately there were no ancient Greek manuscripts with which to compare it. The Greek manuscripts with which it was compared numbered only eight, none of which dated earlier than the Tenth Century. Today, however, we have three very old Greek manuscripts of the New Testament, namely, the Alexandrian MS., the Vatican MS., and the Sinaitic MS. Of these, the Vatican MS. was the first to come to

READ THIS

All Who Suffer From Catarrh, Sore Throat or Colds.

Millions of people throughout America have breathed HYOMEI (pronounce it High-o-me) and now own a HYOMEI Inhaler made of hard rubber.

If you own a HYOMEI Inhaler, no matter where you live, you can get a bottle of HYOMEI at F. W. Jordan's and druggists everywhere for only 50c.

Ask for an extra bottle of HYOMEI Inhaler; it is only 50c and with it you can cure a cough or a cold in a day.

You can get relief from catarrh or stuffed up head in two minutes and stop hawking and snuffling in a week. Just pour a few drops of HYOMEI into the inhaler and breathe it in—that's all.

It's so easy and so pleasant and so much more desirable than swallowing nauseating drugs. Breathe Hyomei over the inflamed membrane of the nose and throat and its soothing, healing action will be felt immediately.

If you have not a HYOMEI Inhaler, get a complete HYOMEI outfit at once. This only costs \$1.00, and with it comes a HYOMEI Inhaler that will last a lifetime and ought to be in every family.

the attention of modern scholarship. It is in the Vatican Library, appearing on its catalogue as far back as 1475 A. D., which manuscript scholarship accredits with having been written in the fourth century. Next came the Alexandrian MS., which is supposed to have been written about the middle of the fifth century. It is now on exhibition in the British Museum. Finally, we have the Sinaitic MS., which is in possession of the Russian Government. It was found by Constantine Tischendorf in a Mt. Sinai Convent, from which it takes its name. It is accredited with a date of about 350 A. D. Of these three oldest MSS. of the New Testament known in the world the Vatican and Sinaitic are the older.

Assuredly nothing should be considered as part of the original Scriptures that is not found in any of these three oldest MSS. Why should we not tell this to the people? Why should we not inform them that some of the most confusing texts of the Bible are not found in these old manuscripts? Is it not a sin to preach doctrines as from God which have no part in these early MSS.? This is our thought. From time to time it will be our pleasure, as well as our duty, to teach the common people what the clergy already know on this subject. Moreover, the Bible Students' Association of Brooklyn has arranged for the importation of copies of the New Testament bound in cloth showing the variations between the readings of these old Greek MSS. and our Common Version. The usual price of these is \$1.00; but, importing them in large quantities, they are able to supply them postpaid at 50c each.

Consider Now Our Text

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not, shall be damned."—Mark xvi, 15, 16.

One of the most important of these interpolations or poisonous additions engrafted upon the Word of God is in the sixteenth chapter of Mark, all of which, from the ninth verse to the end of the chapter, is spurious—fraudulent. It is additional to anything that St. Mark wrote, as evidenced by the fact that these verses are not found in any of the three oldest Greek MSS.

Of course some of the items of these verses are found in other Gospels. It would never do to add a lie without a certain amount of covering of Truth to sugarcoat it! But notice our text and what a wrong thought it gives—inconsistent with the remainder of the Scriptures. Its intimation is that the preaching of the Gospel to every creature will result either in his believing it and being baptized, and thus being saved, or in his disbelieving and being damned. And this word damned carries with it, in the light of other misunderstandings, fire and blazings, roaring and torture, shrieking and woes indescribable. "This is all wrong—contrary to the authentic Scriptures.

The authentic Scriptures inform us that this Gospel Age is one in which God is gathering from the world a "little flock" of footstep followers, saintly and elect, to constitute the Bride of Christ—his joint-heirs in his coming Kingdom. They show that not all are expected to hear this message at the present time—not many wise, great, learned or rich, but chiefly the poor. They assure us that to have the hearing ear is a special favor, saying, "Blessed are your ears for they hear, and your eyes for they see." St. Paul tells us that the world in general is blind and deaf to the message now sent forth (Romans xi, 7) and the experiences of eighteen centuries corroborate this. St. Peter tells us (Acts xv, 13) that God's work in the present time is not the conversion of the world (which certainly is not being accomplished) but that he is now taking out of the world a people for his name (to bear the name of Christ, as his Bride).

The authentic Scriptures everywhere teach us that the poor, blind, deaf world, which has never yet heard fully and clearly of the only name given under heaven or amongst men whereby we may be saved, is not on this account condemned or damned. They tell us that the whole world was born condemned, because children of Adam and shares in his condemnation, but that God has provided in the sacrifice of Jesus a redemption for Adam and all his race. They tell us that, as a result, in God's due time, Christ, as the true Light, the Sun of Righteousness, shall enlighten every man that cometh into the

THE TRUE TEST

Tried in Bedford, It Has Stood the Test.

The hardest test is the test of time, and Doan's Kidney Pills have stood it well in Bedford. Kidney sufferers can hardly ask for stronger proof than the following:

George C. Stiller, 302 W. Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa., says: "The hardships I endured while serving in the Civil War disordered my kidneys. I often had to get up during the night to pass the kidney secretions and my back ached constantly. Rheumatism also bothered me and I was very anxious to get relief. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills highly advertised, I procured a box at John R. Dull's Drug Store and commenced their use. It did not take them long to benefit me. Today I am in better health than I have been for years and I give Doan's Kidney Pills the entire credit for making this change." (Statement given October 14, 1907.)

Results Tell

Mr. Stiller was interviewed on November 15, 1909, and he added to the above: "I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills just as highly today as I did two years ago. I still use this remedy occasionally when my kidneys are not doing their work properly and I never fail to get the desired benefit in a short time."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. Nov. 18-2t.

world. They explain that God is now calling out a special class while the darkness is upon the earth and the gross darkness upon the heathen, and that the Sun of Righteousness, which is to enlighten the whole world, will not arise until the elect church shall first have been gathered out. They tell us that, in the New Dispensation yet to dawn, all the families of the earth will be blessed through the Christ—Jesus, the Head, and the Church his Body or Bride. They tell us that then "all the blind eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped" (Isaiah xxxv, 5). They tell us that then the Sun of Righteousness shall arise with healing in his beams, flooding the whole earth with the light of the knowledge of the glory of God. They assure us that that will be the period of Messiah's reign, for which we pray, "Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as in heaven." They tell us that the object of that reign will be that the world in general may have a trial to determine whether, with the light and knowledge and experience then granted, they will choose God and righteousness and the reward of eternal life, or will choose sin and its penalty, the Second Death.

Unbelievers Damned Already

Our word damned, from misusage and the bad theology of the Dark Ages, has a sulphurous odor, whereas its plain, simple meaning is the same as the word condemn. Adam was damned or condemned 6000 years ago because of his disobedience. And all his children, by heredity, share his weaknesses and thus share his condemnation. But Adam is not condemned or damned to eternal torture nor to Purgatory. The Bible distinctly says in so many words that his sentence, his condemnation, his damnation, is to death. "In the day that thou eatest thereof, dying thou shalt die" (Genesis ii, 17, margin). After his disobedience, God said, "Unfit is the earth for thy sake. Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth unto thee. 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread until thou return unto the ground from which thou wast taken; for dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return'" (Genesis iii, 17-19).

This general sentence has rested upon all of Adam's race from that day until now. As St. Paul declares, By one man's disobedience sin entered into the world and death (not eternal torment nor Purgatory) as a result of sin and thus death (not eternal torment nor Purgatory) passed upon all men, because all are sinners (Romans v, 12). Jesus came to redeem two classes—the Church and the world—the Church class to be his "Bride" and to share his heavenly, spiritual Kingdom with him; the world to be blessed and restored to human perfection and to an earthly Eden, world-wide—God's footstool

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made glorious. The Church and household of faith, willing to walk in the footsteps of the Master in the dark, have been called during the past nearly nineteen centuries. Soon the worthy ones, the "little flock," will enter into the joys of their Lord, at his Second Coming. The marriage of the Lamb shall come, for his Wife will have made herself ready (Rev. xix, 7).

Then the world's salvation will be due to begin. The Times of Restitution will be the thousand years of Messiah's spiritual reign as King of Kings and Lord of lords. Fleshly Israel, we are assured, will then be restored to Divine favor and become the special and active agents of the Messianic Kingdom in the distribution of the Divine favors to all the families of the earth. In the end all the incorrigibly wicked, who love iniquity rather than righteousness, will be restored.

Thus, as the Apostle declares, the sacrifice of Jesus constitutes a satisfaction for our sins (the Church's sins) and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world (1 John ii, 2).

Nonsensical, Spurious Context

Let us briefly notice another absurdity in the addition to God's Word found in the last twelve verses of St. Mark's Gospel, fraudulently added and not found in any of the oldest Greek MSS.

Notice the statement, "These signs shall follow them that believe: in my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues. They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them. They shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover" (verses 17, 18). The majority of Christian ministers and their congregations seem not to be troubled by the fact that they do not have these evidences of their relationship to the Lord, and they do not attempt to heal the sick, to speak with tongues, and would not dare to drink any poisonous thing. But there are certain conscientious people, the very cream of all the Churches, who are greatly perplexed by these words because they know that they are not true in their experience. With them, therefore, it is a matter of feeling doubtful about their own salvation, or a question as to the reliability of the Bible as a whole. They need to have the relief which we now seek to give them. They need to know that these are not inspired words, but poisonous and injurious additions made during the Dark Ages. They may, consequently, look elsewhere in the Scriptures and find the proper assurances of their relationship with God being demonstrated by the fruits of the Holy Spirit in their lives and in their hearts—"meekness, gentleness, patience, long-suffering, brotherly kindness, love."

Miracles in the Early Church

This spurious passage of our text is used by many ministers who know, or ought to know, of its falsity. But they have a certain theory in their minds to the effect that the miracles and unknown tongues of the early Church were lost by reason of unfaithfulness to God, and that Christians today should seek for their recovery. Not having any Scriptures to support their claim they use this interpretation and allow their hearers and readers to believe it to be the inspired message. To what length have people gone in support of human theory! The first principle of preaching should be to preach the Truth, the whole Truth and nothing but the Truth. Every theory which requires bolstering up by spurious passages should be abandoned, and will be abandoned by those who are honest truth-seekers, "Bereans."

Our Lord performed miracles. So did his Apostles. And so did those of the early Church upon whom the Apostles laid their hands. But no others have this gift. Consequently, when the Apostles were dead and when all those upon whom they had laid hands of blessing were dead, these miracles in the Church were at an end. We all see the propriety of this. Miracles were appropriate at the beginning for the establishment of the Church and, for a time, were necessary for their encouragement. In their early meetings they had no source of information aside from the Apostles, whom they rarely saw or heard. They had no Bibles—no copies of the Gospel nor of the Epistles. They needed the very arrangement which God provided—tongues and interpretations of tongues, etc., to draw them together and to instruct them until, in due time, the canon of Scripture would be completed that, through it, the man of God might be thoroughly furnished with every good word and work (11 Tim. iii, 16, 17).

By the time the Apostles died the Church had become established, had regular meetings, pastors and teachers, the Gospels and Epistles, and some of the them had begun to develop the fruits of the Spirit. Thus the early Church naturally outgrew the tongues and miracles and entered a larger sphere, just as a child loses

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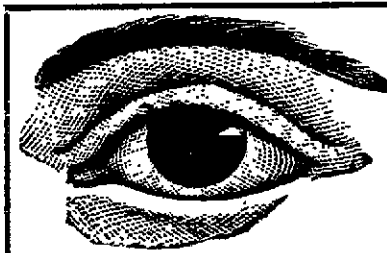
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its swaddling clothes in favor of more suitable attire. For God's people today to desire to go back to speaking with tongues, etc., such as was practiced, and very profitably, in the early Church, would be like an adult person desiring to be dressed and treated as a babe. It is our understanding that the speaking with unknown tongues in religious meetings, which is gradually spreading over the world, is a deception being practiced upon earnest children of God, who are deceived by the fallen angels—the demons of the Bible. They are thus enslaved to error and have their attention drawn away from the Truth. To what extent the ministers of Christ of today are responsible for the delusion of these poor people is not ours to determine. Had the spuriousness of the last verses of St. Mark's Gospel been duly pointed out from every pulpit, as soon as the old MSS. were known, some, at least,

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ENGINE BLOWS UP

On Main Line Near Altoona Killing Three Men and Injuring Others.

A locomotive boiler exploded on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania at Altoona Saturday, causing a double wreck, in which three men were killed and three injured. The dead are Engineer Rorabaugh, Fireman I. F. Reed and Fireman A. C. Furlong, all of Conemaugh. Flagman Robert Riddell of Conemaugh, Engineer I. B. McCoy and Fireman Frank Turner, of Altoona, are in the Altoona Hospital. Four engines, 10 freight cars and two express cars were damaged, and the railroad was tied up for an hour.

A freight train was going west with two locomotives on the rear to help it up the eastern slope of the Alleghenies. The boiler of the last locomotive exploded on the outskirts of the city. The big bulk of steel raised in the air, shot forward several car lengths and dropped in front of Train No. 49, also westbound, composed of express cars. This struck the boiler just as it came down and hurled it over the bank, 300 feet from where it had left the engine frame.

The impact derailed both locomotives hauling the express train and threw them against the freight train, knocking over several freight cars. When the explosion took place Engineer Rorabaugh, of the engine which had exploded, was thrown into the middle of the wreckage and crushed under the tender of one of the express train engines. His fireman, Furlong, was burned and scalded and died in the Altoona Hospital two hours later. Fireman Reed was thrown under the leading express train engine, of the crew of which he was a member, and crushed to death instantly, being held down, as was Engineer Rorabaugh, until the wrecked engine and tender was lifted from the mangled remains. Engineer McCoy, of the leading express engine, and Fireman Turner, of the other, are expected to recover from their injuries.

Flagman Riddell, of the freight train, who is probably fatally injured, was riding on the engine which exploded. The escape of Engineer James Winter, of the second express engine, without any injuries, was almost miraculous. From an examination of the exploded boiler made by shop experts immediately after the accident it was found that the explosion was caused by low water.

An east-bound passenger train coming down the mountain narrowly escaped running into the wrecked freight train, being stopped only a short distance away.

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Is the name of a German chemical, one of the many valuable ingredients of Foley's Kidney Remedy. Hexamethylenetetramine is recognized by medical text books and authorities as a uric acid solvent and anti-septic for the urine. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy promptly at the first sign of kidney trouble and avoid a serious malady. Ed. D. Heckerman.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks' 1911 Almanac

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' Almanac for 1911, that guardian angel in a hundred thousand homes, is now ready. Not many are now willing to be without it and the Rev. Irl R. Hicks' Magazine, Word and Works. The two are only One Dollar a year. The Almanac is 35c prepaid. No home or office should fail to send for them to Word and Works Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Married In Haste

And Glad of It In Leisure

By F. A. MITCHEL

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"Get up, John's terribly ill. You must go for a doctor."

I heard the words as spoken from a distance or while in a dream, for I had been working night and day with but a few hours' sleep each night and was exhausted. Then I felt a violent shaking which caused me to open my eyes. After much repetition I was made to understand that I was to go at once for a doctor. I managed to get into my clothes, and, being told that the residence of the physician was 28 Hawthorne street, one of a row of stone front dwellings, I sallied forth. On the way I was obliged to pluck myself to keep sufficiently awake to avoid falling against objects I passed. On reaching the block I found the numbers were all in the vestibules where no light shone upon them. I finally found a number that appeared to be 28, but I could not be sure. I failed to find the doctor's sign, but the darkness of the street would account for that. I rang the bell. A colored girl came to the door. I asked if the doctor was at home. She said he was not; he had gone out to see a person who was at the point of death. I asked when he might be expected home, to which she replied that he might come any minute. I concluded to wait awhile and, going inside, sat down on a sofa in a far corner of the room. There was a light in the hall which was turned low, the only light on the main floor.

In a few minutes I was sound asleep. Again I heard a voice, this time a woman's, trying to awaken me.

"Wake up! We haven't a moment to lose. Father will be here in a few minutes, and it will be too late."

I roused myself and stood up. A soft hand took mine, and, only partly awake, I heard a man's voice musing something. There was no light in the hall or in the room I was in, though figures could be discerned from what light came from the street. The mumbling ended with the words "man and wife." Then the soft voice said: "Come quick."

I was led out of the house, the hand still holding mine, and found a carriage waiting at the door. The figure that led me got into it and shut the door.

"Remember," she said, "tomorrow at 4."

By this time I was sufficiently awake to realize that something of considerable importance was at hand. I thrust my hand into my pocket where I carried a box of matches, drew it forth, struck a light and revealed the astonished face of a girl apparently about twenty years of age.

"Oh, heavens!" she exclaimed.

A clatter of wheels was heard coming rapidly.

"Drive on."

The coachman whipped up his horses and in another moment my unintentional bride was whirled away.

Her carriage had scarcely turned a corner where its rattle was not so distinctly heard when another came tearing down the street and stopped before the doctor's door. I concluded that, having got another man's sweetheart, I was liable to the wrath her father might be disposed to vent upon him. I moved away a few paces where I would not be seen and awaited further developments. A man jumped out of the carriage, ran up the steps of the doctor's residence and pulled the bell furiously. Some one came to the door, and I heard questions and answers, but not with sufficient distinctness to make out their purport. Then the man ran down the steps, got into the carriage and was driven away.

Notwithstanding the seriousness of the situation, there was something ludicrous about it. While John was suffering for the want of a doctor and might have died for all I knew, instead of getting him one I had got married. Could anything be more ridiculous? The curiosity that had led me to flash a match in my wife's face to see what she was like prompted me to investigate further. As soon as I was sure the last carriage was at a safe distance I mounted the steps of the doctor's house and rang the bell.

A man in clerical dress answered the summons. He seemed very much disturbed and in an irritated voice said:

"Well, sir?"

"Does Dr. Brainard live here?"

"No, sir. Dr. Brainard lives next door, No. 28. This is 26."

I went home. My mother was the only one in the house still up. She was waiting for me.

"Where have you been all the time?" she asked impatiently.

"Mother, I'm married!"

"Married?"

"Yes, married."

"Why, I thought you went for the doctor."

"So I did."

"And got married instead! Oh, my goodness gracious!"

"I couldn't help it."

"Couldn't help getting married! Have you lost your senses?"

"I went to sleep."

"Oh, my dear boy," anxiously, "what is the matter with you?"

"I got into the house of a dominie

by mistake. A runaway couple, chased by the girl's father, came to the house in a hurry, and they were married in the dark."

"What's their marriage got to do with you?"

"Nothing, except they thought I was the groom who, I suppose, was to have met the bride there, and before I got fairly awake they married me."

"Oh, dear; oh, dear! What a terrible thing to happen!"

"If you saw my wife you wouldn't think so."

"I thought you said it was dark and you couldn't see her."

"I struck a match just as she was about to leave me."

"Well, my son, it's nearly day. Go to bed and get what sleep you can before you have to get up again. I'm sorry for the poor girl who made the mistake. I hope she won't have much trouble in getting her marriage with you annulled and being remarried to her rightful lover."

"I do. I hope she'll have a lot of trouble doing it."

"Why?"

"I'm satisfied."

"Oh, go to bed!"

The next day I went to see the clergyman who had married me, and he appointed a meeting between me and my wife to take place in the room where we were married the next day. When we came together I found her very angry.

"This is simply ridiculous," she said.

"My dear, I couldn't help it."

"My dear!" she repeated, sniffing the air scornfully.

"What was the matter with—with your other husband?"

"My other husband! Do you take me for a bigamist?"

"Well, the man you were to have married instead of me."

"Don't call him a man; he hadn't the courage for such an affair. He was afraid of father and showed the white feather at the critical moment. But you will help me, of course, to annul this marriage."

"No, I won't."

"What do you mean?"

"I'm satisfied."

"Satisfied? Well, I like that! You don't mean that you have any idea of letting the matter stand as it is?"

"Why not?"

"For the land's sake! Why, this is the first time we have ever met."

"Except on the night of our wedding."

"Wedding! Do you call that a real wedding? Why, it wouldn't stand in law. That is, so my lawyer says, though one of us might make the other a lot of trouble."

"Did he say that?"

"Yes, I believe he said something like it."

"Well, I'm going to make the trouble I won't give you up."

"Nonsense!"

I saw that she was pleased. Her lover had lost her by a want of pluck; I determined to win her by braggadocio.

"Perhaps you think your intended husband will fight for you. I'm ready to die rather than give you up to him."

"Oh, no, he wouldn't fight on any account. But father! You'll find him terrible. He'll grind you to powder."

"I will have every drop of blood in his body."

"If Billy had only talked, or, rather, acted that way!" she said sadly.

"But he didn't."

"What put it into your head that you wanted this—this so called marriage to stand?"

"On seeing you I swore that you should remain my wife."

"Why, it was only by the light of a match."

"It was enough."

"And you're going," she said after a pause, "to fight my application for an annulment?"

"Yes, and I'll fight every one who presumes to help you."

"But you certainly don't want a wife whom you haven't seen but once?"

"Twice."

"Between whom and you there have been no courtship, no love passages, one whom you don't know anything about. I may be a Jezebel."

"And I may be an ogre."

She laughed.

"One thing I insist upon."

"You insist upon? What right have you?"

"A husband's right."

"Well, I declare!"

"I don't wish you to see again the man you were to have married."

"You don't, eh? Well, you may command me in that, for I don't wish to see him."

"That's lucky. We shall not have to quarrel about it; but, seriously, there is a saying, 'Act in haste and repent at leisure.' Now, suppose we both drop the matter for the present. I think it likely that some legal action should be taken if a separation is to be effected, and it will require time to determine what that action should be. Meanwhile I ask the same privileges as the man you were to have married and no more. I would like to call upon you."

I could see that this view of the case was a relief to her. She granted me the permission I desired, and when we separated by a few grotesque remarks on the situation I got her to laughing.

It turned out that so far as her intended marriage was concerned the episode with me that prevented it was a godsend. The man was worthless, and her father knew it. When he discovered my accidental part and how it had saved his daughter from a misalliance he became very friendly with me. He had a keen sense of humor, which I fed. The result was that he took a fancy to me, took me into his business, and I eventually became his son-in-law both in fact as well as in law.

Cookery



Points

Birthday Cake.—When a child's birthday happens to fall on a special holiday the colors appropriate to that occasion can be used in the candles—blue and blue for the 22d of February red, white and blue for the Independence day child and holly painted candles for the Christmas birthday cake.

Wonderful color combinations can be made with colored icings—put on with a pastry tube in designs—and candles to harmonize or form a contrast.

Every child should be given the privilege of cutting his own birthday cake.

Cunning birthday cakes of tiny proportions can be bought for baby's first birthday. The one candle is larger than those used later and sometimes can be bought with the child's first name decorating it in gilt letters.

When for any reason a child has been unable to come to the birthday party at the last minute his slice of cake with candle attached is wrapped in paraffin paper and sent to him.

Sponge cake or a simple cup cake batter is the best birthday cake for young children, as many mothers are fussy about their children eating rich food.

Potato Cake.

Potato cake is not the plebeian pastry that it sounds. Made according to the following rule, it is worthy to hobnob with the most aristocratic sounding dainty. Cream together two cupfuls of granulated sugar and a cupful of butter. Work in a cupful of hot mashed potato, a cupful of English walnuts chopped fine, half a cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, four eggs beaten light, five teaspoonfuls of melted chocolate and a tablespoonful each of cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves. Add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and bake in layers. Put together with marshmallow filling.

Cocoa Sauce.

Cocoa sauce is liked with Dutch apple cake by at least one family. For the sauce a couple of tablespoonfuls of butter are melted in a saucepan, and then there is stirred in two tablespoonfuls of flour and two teaspoonfuls of cocoa that have been sifted together. A cupful of hot water is added gradually, and the sauce is cooked until it thickens. Then a quarter of a cupful of sugar is turned in and a teaspoonful of vanilla and a pinch of salt. More cocoa may be used if the sauce is to be served with a plain dessert like cottage pudding.

Codfish Souffle.

Soak the prepared salt codfish for three hours, then boil for twenty minutes, drain and set away until cold. Measure the fish and to two cups of it allow one cupful of mashed potatoes. Mix well, beating in one cup of milk and the yolks of three eggs, well whipped. Add a tablespoonful of melted butter, salt and white pepper to taste and three tablespoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese. Turn into a buttered baking dish, sprinkle grated cheese over the top and bake to a golden brown. Serve immediately.

Potato Griddlecakes.

Twelve large potatoes, three heaping tablespoons of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, one or two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of boiling milk. The potatoes are peeled, washed and grated into a little cold water (which keeps them white); then strain off the water and pour on boiling milk, stir in eggs, salt and flour mixed with baking powder; if agreeable flavor with a fine chopped onion. Bake like any other pancake, allowing a little more lard or butter. Serve with stewed or preserved fruit.

Eggs a la Goldenrod.

Three hard boiled eggs, one cup milk, five circular pieces of toast, one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon flour, one-half teaspoon salt, one-eighth spoon pepper. Make a thin white sauce of milk, butter, flour, salt and pepper; separate yolks from whites of eggs, chop whites and add to sauce. Arrange toast on platter, pour sauce over force the yolks through strainer sprinkling over the toast. Garnish with parsley.

The Useful Caramel.

Many women who do not venture to prepare caramel at home because of the danger of burning instead of browning the sugar do not know that the druggist has it at its best. Delicious custard is made with maple sugar for sweetening and caramel for coloring, and the two flavors blend excellently. The caramel is useful for coloring sauces as well as for flavoring custards and creams.

Molasses Cookies.

Put into a saucepan one cupful of molasses, then allow it to cool, add two well beaten eggs, half a teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of boiling water, then stir in lightly one pound of sifted flour. Roll out, cut out with a round cutter and bake in a hot oven.

Hot wheat pancakes are delicious for a simple midday luncheon if served with quince jelly.

A spoonful of fluffy whipped cream makes an ornamental addition to an egg nog.

Scott's Emulsion

is a wonderful food-medicine for all ages of mankind. It will make the delicate, sickly baby strong and well—will give the pale, anemic girl rosy cheeks and rich, red blood. It will put flesh on the bones of the tired, overworked, thin man, and will keep the aged man or woman in condition to resist colds or pneumonia in the winter.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 10c. name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each book contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St. New York

WALTER B. CLARK

Pneumonia Cuts Short Career of Well-Known Cumberland Man.

Walter B. Clark, one of the best known hotel men in Western Maryland, died Thursday morning, November 17, at the Allegany Hospital, Cumberland, from pneumonia. He was taken to the hospital on Monday, November 14, on his fiftieth birthday.

For many years Mr. Clark was proprietor of the Olympia Hotel, but four years ago he gave up that hotel and leased the Senate, the name of which he changed to The Inn. Recently he gave up the management of The Inn on account of illness, but continued to live at the hotel with his daughter, Miss Nellie Clark. Two other daughters survive—Mrs. Clarence Smallwood and Mrs. George Chapman.

Mr. Clark amassed a competence in the hotel business. He owned some choice property on Baltimore Street. He learned the trade of plumber, but later became active in Republican politics and filled the positions of City Clerk and City Tax Collector. At one time Mr. Clark conducted a large furniture store in the Walsh Building. He was a member of Ohr Lodge, No. 131, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Cumberland Aerie, No. 245, Fraternal Order of Eagles. Both organizations attended his funeral Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock with the Masons in charge. The services were held in the parlors of The Inn.

A HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE

To be really valuable must show equally good results from each member of the family using it. Foley's Honey and Tar does just this. Whether for children or grown persons Foley's Honey and Tar is best and safest for all coughs and colds. Ed. D. Heckerman.

The Bean Weevil

From Catawissa, Pa., a woman wrote to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, asking if he would "kindly inform her what to put in soup beans to prevent them from being eaten by little black bugs—something that would not be injurious to persons." The reply to the inquiry was as follows:

"Soup beans can be treated by several methods to prevent them from being eaten by the little black insect, which is properly known as the Bean Weevil. One is to heat the beans in an oven. This will kill the weevils, which are now working in them, and will not injure them for eating, although when they are heated hot enough to kill the weevils, that are inside of them, it hurts the germ for growing."

"Another sure method is to put them into a vessel, like a wash boiler, and then pour into a shallow pan, a half teaspoonful of carbon bisulfide, set this on the beans, close the vessel tightly and let them remain two or three hours. Keep fire away from them. The poisonous and explosive fumes of the carbon bisulfide will kill the bean weevil and will not hurt the beans."

GOOD RESULTS ALWAYS FOLLOW

The use of Foley Kidney Pills. They are upbuilding, strengthening and soothing. Tonic in action, quick in results. Ed. D. Heckerman.

Unhappy Title

Tess—Mad at him? Why, he wrote a lovely poem to her. Jess—Yes, but she never read it. When she saw the title of it she tore the whole thing up in a fit of anger. You see, he called it "Lines on Mabel's Face."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Itching, bleeding, protruding or blind piles yield to Doan's Ointment. Chronic cases soon relieved, finally cured. Druggists all sell it.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Bedford Gazette

ESTABLISHED IN 1805

S. A. VAN ORMER,
Editor and Publisher.

The Bedford Gazette is a model among country newspapers.—New York World.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Regular subscription price per year \$1.50, payable in advance. Cards of Thanks, 50c; Resolutions, \$1.00.

All communications should be addressed to

Gazette Publishing Co.,
Bedford, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 24.

THE DAY OF THANKS

Not every reader of the Tribune is going to be in a jovial mood tomorrow.

Some will celebrate the day under circumstances of peculiar sadness. They are not unmindful of the mercies of which they have been the recipients, but they cannot shake off the burden of grief.

They know that the friends who have gone on before need not that any should grieve for them, but they cannot yet avoid sorrowing for themselves.

They would scarcely be human if they could drive out of their hearts the longing to hear the silent voice, to see once more the vanished face.

Wherever the Tribune finds such a home it wishes to express the hope that the Thanksgiving Day evening will discover men and women who have found many things for which to be truly thankful.

Many who will read these lines have had a very happy and pleasant year.

They have been prosperous in all their undertakings and they have suffered no bereavements.

They should not be content to surround a well-filled board in the presence of relatives and friends.

They should heed the admonition of the President of the republic and the Governor of the state.

They should assemble in the places of worship provided and publicly acknowledge their indebtedness to the Giver of ever good and perfect gift.

The President uses a very strong word in his Thanksgiving Day proclamation.

He "enjoins" the loyal citizens of the republic to assemble in their respective places of worship that they may give thanks.

He would have them remember that the day is a religious festival as well as a time for feasting and merriment.

All the experiences of mankind go to prove that the nations which forget God do not long stand.

So then it is as one people as well as individuals that we should gladly and yet reverently celebrate the appointed Thanksgiving Day.

The men who established this nation were quite as much in earnest concerning their religion as they were about their civil rights.

With them the church and the school house were both essential to the proper development of the nation.

When our fathers came to establish the nation after a long and bloody struggle they gladly recognized both but resolved that they should be kept apart.

Their experiences in Europe had taught them that a state church is apt to degenerate into a dangerous and tyrannical institution.

So they recognized religion but declined to make any church the beneficiary or the associate of the state.

Under the happy method of universal toleration the churches have multiplied and increased from year to year so that they are stronger and more harmonious than ever before.—Wednesday's Altoona Tribune.

BEDFORD'S CURFEW

The Curfew law for Bedford was put into effect Monday night, and so far has been working fine. We have been informed by the proper authorities that this ordinance will be enforced if it necessitates the putting on of additional policemen in the

evenings. The following, clipped from an exchange, gives The Gazette's view of the matter:

"A late and powerful exponent of the Curfew law is found in the person of Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools in Philadelphia. In a recent address Dr. Brumbaugh declared that no child had any business on the street after dark unless accompanied by an adult. He further urged that children go to bed early, be restrained from so-called 'social functions.' He said that he was tired of seeing children dressed up like men and women and aping their manners and actions.

"The Curfew law may never again meet with popular approval, but there is no questioning the many advantages which it possesses. Many a heart ache, many a tear might have been saved but for the darkness into which the child was allowed to roam. Many an early grave has been filled because of the lack of proper rest, exposure to the night air, the acquirement of evil habits and consequent lack of nourishment and refreshment to the body. And in just so far as our children are strong for the race of life in just that far does the future of our homes and country rest."

TO GAZETTE SUBSCRIBERS

The recent ruling of the Post Office Department compels us to remove names of all persons whose subscriptions are a year in arrears, and this is being done the first of every month.

This week bills will be sent to all whose names we will be compelled to remove on December 1, and also to those one year in arrears to January 1, 1911. Look at your tag. If it reads December 09 or January 10 it means a year's subscription will be due on that date. Let us hear from you.

SPENDS SALARY LIMIT

Congressman-Elect Swears to Account Amounting to \$14,913.81.

Banker Jesse L. Hartman of Hollidaysburg, Congressman-elect from the Nineteenth District, has filed his election expense account. This, it is shown, amounts to the insignificant sum of \$500.

Mr. Hartman spent a great deal more to secure the nomination than he did to win out on the election. His primary expense account was a total of \$14,413.81. Consequently the entire amount which Mr. Hartman says he spent to gain the nomination and be elected is \$14,913.81. His salary as Congressman for two years will be \$15,000, and, therefore, his balance of profit for the two years in Congress will be \$86.19.

However, this amount is not nearly as much as that spent by the Hon. J. C. Stineman in the effort to get the Republican nomination. Mr. Stineman spent \$23,413.62 to feel the sting of defeat.

Osterburg

November 22—Albert Whetstone of Pittsburg spent part of this week with his mother, Mrs. Sarah Whetstone.

Mrs. Jacob Long is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fluke, at Waterside.

Mrs. Ehardt of Altoona was the guest of Osterburg friends this week. Mrs. Bertha Smith and son Russell were Bedford visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Walker Berkheimer spent part of this week with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Nipple, at Imler.

James Hushard and family visited relatives at Mann's Choice over Sunday.

Miss Bonnie Berkheimer and G. A. Kerr were Johnstown visitors last Sunday.

David Riddle left for Everett, where he will remain some time.

J. H. Hart of Pittsburg, representing the Waverly Oil Works Company, is making his first trip on this territory this week, accompanied by Liveryman J. S. Bowser. Mr. Hart is H. B. Zeigler's successor.

Will Fissel of Harrisburg is spending some time here on business.

Dr. Taylor and Hubert Colvin, of Schellsburg, were here Sunday on professional business.

Harry Oster of Philadelphia is spending some time here with home folks.

St. Clairsville Reformed Charge King—Preaching Saturday at 7:30 p. m. St. Clairsville—Sunday School 9, preaching 10:15 a. m. Pleasantville—Preaching at 2:30 p. m.

J. W. Zehring, Pastor.

DIED

KENSINGER—At Stonerstown on November 14, Mrs. Sarah Kensinger, aged 89 years.

MANSPEAKER—At Altoona, November 8, in her 85th year, Mrs. Nancy Manspeaker, formerly of Saxton.

LADIES, TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY

L. N. Graves, expert sewing machine adjuster, is in Bedford again. He is stopping at Mrs. Henry James', 508 Richard Street, and is prepared, as heretofore, to repair all makes, no matter how old or worn. He has new parts and can make old machines as good as new at small cost. Graves can furnish best local credentials as to workmanship. Drop postal or phone. Will call. Graves will remain here till December 1st.

HECKERMAN LETTER

An Interesting Communication From the Sunny South.

Knoxville, Tenn., November 19. This is called the Marble City of the South. It was founded in 1791, over two hundred years ago. The germ of this great city was founded by the building of a log cabin which stood where the court house now stands. Volumes, I dare say, could be written on the privations and struggles of the early settlers; the incursions of the Red Man, the treaties made and broken, the assaults of the savages on the poorly protected settlers, who would frequently be compelled to flee to the block house for protection, often losing not only their meager crops but their stock; and, in fact, almost everything which they possessed. The city was founded by Col. James White and named after General Knox, then Secretary of State. By the way, I wonder whether he was any relation to Philander? Not in politics, I'll wager.

The city was laid off in 1792 by one McClung, under the direct supervision of its founder, Colonel White. There was no sale of lots, however, save to anyone who would agree to come and settle thereon, and the price was \$8 per lot.

The country all around this beautiful city is very good and will grow almost anything that you may plant. This being the case, it was not long until many farms were being cultivated in the rich valleys, mills were built and this infant city was soon a very important trading post for a very large section of country.

A few years later a wagon road was built and opened from this town to Nashville, so far as to allow loaded wagons to travel thereon. The first steamboat was placed on the Tennessee River in 1826. With early road building and the river transportation this city began to develop into a great jobbing center and it maintains this to the present day, as there are quite a number of manufacturing jobbers located here, each doing a large and lucrative business.

In 1792 Knoxville had five inhabitants. Two of these formed a partnership and opened a store here. The work of developing this Eastern Tennessee went forward, slowly perhaps, but surely, and finally led to the awakening of industrial pursuits that has long since made this section and, especially this city, famous. Here we have pure water, a delightfully healthy climate, neither extreme, and not such radical changes as in so many sections. Here, as I have already said, the farmer can raise corn, wheat and oats very profitably; the other fellow can raise the fruit and poultry. 'Tis said that the man of small means will find many opportunities to engage in paying enterprises that suit his pocketbook.

The visitor who visits the manufacturing districts, as the writer has done, will vouch that this is one day destined to be a thorough manufacturing city. Much proof of this can be seen at every turn. Still today one sees great room for improvement and expansion. Sugar cane and rice are about the only staple crops that cannot be raised here profitably.

There are a great many mineral springs in East Tennessee but none to compare with God's health-giving water at Bedford Mineral Springs. Many of these down here have a reputation but they sink into oblivion when compared to our Carlsbad or the Hot Springs of Arkansas, about which I wrote you last week.

This is called the Marble City, properly, no doubt, as large quarries of the snowy white marble are nearby. The country is also noted for other famous building stones, whose fame have been heralded broadcast.

I am told that malaria, cyclones, sun strokes and pestilence are unknown hereabouts, but some of these dire troubles will surely visit here in the near future because they treated Bob Taylor so shamefully in the last election.

Nature has done for East Tennessee, of which Knoxville is a part, all that any reasonable heart could expect or wish for. This city does an annual business of \$50,000,000, has ten banks each yawning for the custody of the hard earnings of those who may have some to deposit.

Knoxville is 1,000 feet above sea level and is in the very heart of the Appalachian section of the country, and outside of Asheville, N. C., has the record of being the coolest city in the South in summer. There are about a hundred passenger trains in and out of the city every twenty-four hours. They say they have unlimited water facilities from the several

ivers which are nearby. There is a public library here of 40,000 volumes. The bar rooms are all on two legs and can talk.

The T. P. A. Lodge of this city has 1,000 members. Six hundred drummers call this home and a greater number of them work out from here. There are many beautiful homes in and around the city. 'Tis the largest city between Nashville, Tenn., and Charleston, S. C., and the other way the largest between Cincinnati, O., and Atlanta, Ga. No use talking. Knoxville presents extraordinary advantages to the manufacturer.

The Ductown Copper Mine, about which I have before written you, is situated not very far away. They now claim that this city is built on a zinc deposit. Coal is found in great abundance nearby and it makes quite a difference to the big manufacturer that must use steam coal whether he pays \$1.10 or \$4.50 per ton for it. See the advantage? The cost of living here is not so great as in many other cities. Why? Because the fertile truck farms all around the city furnish so much for the table, the price of fuel so low and rents not excessive. Nuf sed.

Yours truly,
M. P. Heckerman.

Imletown

November 22—Watson Hartzel and son, of near Bedford, did some fine work at Miss Kauffman's Monday.

A baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Imler Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Streightiff have taken the infant son of Hezekiah Streightiff to raise.

Mrs. Annie Wilson of Altoona is visiting at George Dibert's.

William Stickler made a business trip to Hollidaysburg Monday.

G. W. Dibert and Son unloaded a car of mixed feed at Yount's Station Tuesday.

Oscar Imler of Meyersdale is home for a short stay.

Miss Annie Guyer of Bedford spent Sunday at G. W. Dibert's.

Miss Rena Arnold of near Bedford spent Sunday at Job Imler's.

Miss Emily Fletcher of Hollidaysburg is home on a visit.

Miss Maggie Heltzel called on David Dibert Tuesday.

Advertised Letters

Patrick Smith, Harry L. Johnson, Arden Le Sage, Rev. J. S. Corley, Mrs. Winnie Howe, Mrs. Kate Anderson, Mrs. E. R. Diehl, Miss Maria Mowry, Miss Willey Earnest, Miss Blanche Hulse; postals: L. J. Yedkins, Oris Shum, Chester P. Souders, Mrs. J. A. McCartie, Mrs. H. G. Weaver, Miss Ora Furgeson.

John Lutz, P. M.
Bedford, Pa., Nov. 24, 1910.

Prompt Payment

The large brick school building which was destroyed by fire October 27, at Riddlesburg, Pa., was partially covered by fire insurance to the amount of \$3,300. The total loss was estimated to be about double the amount of insurance carried.

The insurance was carried by H. E. Miller's agency of this place. The loss was paid within fifteen days after the fire, without discount.

Wolfsburg M. E. Charge

Preaching at Burning Bush at 10:30 a. m. Revival services at Mt. Smith at 7:30 p. m.

Albert S. Luring, Pastor.

Eleven in a Bed.

In early Victorian times the workman was accustomed to rough it. Isabella Fyvie Mayo in her "Recollection" mentions that one flourishing firm of bakers—patronized by royalty—"kept eleven men and had only one bed for them all. During the twenty-four hours they occupied it turn and turn about. One of these unfortunates was generally in Charing Cross hospital, and the 'master' got a reputation for generosity by his yearly subscription to its funds."

Very Likely.

Albert—A dog that runs under a carriage is called a carriage dog. Is it not?

Egbert—Certainly.

Albert—Well, what would you call a dog that runs under a motor car?

Egbert—Why, a dead one.

First Potatoes in Scotland.

It is claimed by a correspondent that the first person to grow potatoes in the open field in Scotland was Thomas Prentice, a day laborer in the West Barony of the parish in Glasgow, near Chapel Green. That was in the year 1728. It was about four years after that date that he (Prentice) entered the market with them and was very successful with his experiment, as he made £300 of it, which he sank in double interest and died at Edinburgh in 1762.—Glasgow Herald

Strictly Legal.

"What is a young man to do when his attention has been arrested by a pretty girl?"

"Why, carry his case to court, of course."—Red Hen

Sarcastic.

"Is she a great singer?"
"No; I shouldn't call her great. You can understand every word she sings."—Detroit Free Press.

Royal BAKING POWDER



THE PEACH-TREE BORER

Prof. H. A. Surface Tells How This Pest Operates.

A Phoenixville correspondent submitted the following questions to Prof. H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg:

1. Are peach-tree borers working at this time of year, and what becomes of them in the winter?

2. Where do they come from, and how can we save our trees from their attacks?

3. Would filling in with pure sand around the base of the tree, and painting with coal tar to six or seven inches above the ground be effective?

Professor Surface answered the inquiries as follows:

"The peach-tree borers continue to feed during the fall until actual severe freezing weather, and then they merely remain dormant and commence to feed again in the early spring, when they really do their worst damage. They come from eggs which are laid by a clear-wing day-flying moth, which in color and actions very much resembles a wasp. In June and mid-summer they become dormant chrysalids and transform into moths.

"I doubt if filling around the trees with sand alone would do much good. Painting with coal tar would certainly keep them away, but there is danger of injury to the trees by so doing. The best preventive that I have found is to wash or spray the base of the peach tree, about the middle of June, using the boiled lime-sulfur wash, the same as for San Jose scale, and apply this again about the middle of August.

"I have now a letter before me from a man who writes, that he found this very effective. Not one tree in one hundred so treated was infested with the borer. In my experiments I found it wholly reliable in protecting trees from borers, and it was also beneficial on the trees. They were not damaged in the least. This will not kill the borers that are in the tree, but will prevent them from entering. When they are once beneath the bark, they should be removed with a knife and wire, cutting lengthwise of the tree, but not across it any more than is necessary. By all means remove them at this time of year rather than wait until spring. Look over your trees again in about two weeks, and look for the fine sawdust castings in the gum coming out of the holes. If the gum is clear, the borers are all out. If the sawdust-like castings are present, there are more borers that should be removed. If they are all out, remound the trees with earth to a height of one-half foot. This puts them in proper condition for the winter."

Sulphur Springs Reformed Charge

Grace Church, Mann's Choice: Thursday, November 24, Thanksgiving service at 7 p. m. Sunday, November 27, Sunday School 9:30 a. m.; divine worship 10:30 a. m.; Missionary meeting 7 p. m. Tuesday, November 29, the Mission Study Class 7:30 p. m. at the parsonage. Trinity Church, Dry Ridge: Sunday School 1:30 p. m.; divine worship 2:30 p. m. Monday, November 28, Teacher Training Class 6:30 p. m.; Thanksgiving service at 7:30 p. m. Emmet M. Adair, Pastor.

On short notice The Gazette can furnish you with calling cards neatly printed. We feel sure we can please you. Call and see our samples.

SICK FARMS, DEAD CHURCHES

Will be Discussed at Huntingdon Conservation Congress Dec. 5 and 6.

(By Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D.) Clearfield County in Pennsylvania is rural, but it does not feed itself. It contains no great cities, but a country population who are obliged to import what they eat.

I stood in the county seat and was told by a leading citizen, "All these lands which you can see from our streets are so poorly tilled that probably no acre raises enough to pay the taxes on it."

My observations in other sections led me to expect that the churches in the country would be weak and some of them dead. I found that only the heroic service of ministers above the average intelligence and devotion has kept these churches alive. Country churches in many instances are dependent upon towns. Preachers go out from central places, at considerable cost to themselves, to keep alive country churches. The farmer who cannot raise enough to feed himself and another man in the town, cannot, of course, support a church.

The Huntingdon Conservation Congress, December 5th and 6th, will discuss the relation of the country church to the starved farm. Country ministers throughout the United States have been forced to realize in recent years that the progress of the farm downward is on parallel lines to the progress of the church downward: the anemic farm means the bloodless church. Both the farm and the church languish along for years, but neither of them contribute anything to the present age. The wasted farm is tilled, but has no surplus for the consumers of the city. The bloodless church sings and prays but it has no part in the great moral purposes of Christendom.

The survey of the communities of seven counties—Bradford, Blair, Center, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin—which is made by Rev. T. Maxwell Morrison, an expert on the country church, will be reported at Huntingdon, December 5th, and the conditions which are uniform throughout these seven counties in their effect upon religious institutions will be the main subject of discussion. The delegates to the Congress will vote upon measures appropriate for the remedying of these conditions.

This meeting is in the Presbyterian Church in Huntingdon and in addition to the delegates from each of the churches in Huntingdon Presbytery there will be room for others. People of all denominations are cordially welcomed.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BECOMING FURS.

The Choice of Pelts Either Makes or Mars a Costume.

From a purely artistic point of view a cheap fur which suits its wearer is better than real furs, in which she will probably look her worst.

The brunette shows to advantage in the lighter shades of mink, sable, red and yellow fox if she has an olive or yellow skin. If she has red and brown or red and cream complexion she can wear with success every variety of golden brown and light brown, gray and gray blue. Mink, marten, sable or chinchilla will be found especially becoming.

Persian chaille is among the prettiest of the new materials of a sim-



A GOWN OF PERSIAN SILK AND CHAILLE. The gown illustrated is of the drawn in variety, but is not of an exaggerated type. The blouse includes distinctly novel sleeves, and they can be made either in three-quarter or full length. This model is good for lingerie materials with lace used in place of the silk bands.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

These May Manton patterns are cut in sizes for the waist from 34 to 42 inches bust measure and for the skirt from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Send 10 cents apiece to this office for these patterns, giving numbers—skirt 6708 and waist 6709—and they will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.

FRIBBLES OF FASHION.

Backs of Winter Frocks Important Features of the Mode.

The backs of many of the winter frocks are particularly interesting, a plain straight tunic often developing odd draperies in the back and collars, panels, sashes, etc., affording all sorts of surprises.

Velvet suits are very popular, and velvetene marked by hair lines of its own color is a favorite fabric for their making.

The lace frill laid inside the hat brim bids fair to have a certain vogue, and



A SMART COAT OF SERGE

for the theater it is replaced by a wide, full cap fitted beneath the hat to give a soft frame to the features.

Little girls are wearing a smart many tucked coats. This one is great in the extreme, yet perfectly simple to make. The material as illustrated is serge, but the coat can be made from any suitable cloaking material.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

This May Manton pattern is cut for children of two, four and six years of age. Send 10 cents to this office giving number, 6560, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.

The Service of Unlimited Capacity

Half a loaf may be better than no bread—but why only half a loaf when a whole loaf is available?

In other words, why be satisfied with only part telephone service, when the Bell System gives you unlimited service?

The Bell is the one service of unlimited capacity. It reaches everywhere—enables

you to telephone where you will and when you will. Whether you wish to telephone to or from the busy city or country hamlet the Bell affords a service that is absolutely unequalled.

In all the large centers Bell service is supreme—because it is the choice of the majority—because it is the service of unlimited capacity.

For rates and other information regarding service, call the District Manager.



The Central District and Printing Telegraph Company BELL SYSTEM



THE ELECTION LAWS

Revision of Same Being Discussed by Legislative Commission.

The legislative commission on the revision of the election laws of the Commonwealth held another public hearing in Philadelphia, November 16, to hear suggestions on proposed improvements in the present methods of conducting elections in this state.

Charles E. Binney advocated the abolishment of the party square and suggested that the assistance clause in the primary law be written into the general election laws and also suggested that no man who had not polled at the primary election two per centum of the total vote of his party at the preceding election be placed in the official ballot for the general election as a candidate of his party unless he should, between the primary and the general election be nominated in the usual way by nomination papers.

J. H. Scattergood, a member of the Philadelphia board of registration commissioners, spoke of the impersonation of voters, in particular, and said he thought this might be overcome by requiring voters to sign their name not only at the time of registration but also at the time they cast their ballot.

Mr. Scattergood added that he thought the law ought to be changed to make it to have ballot boxes opened.

Robert P. Reeder, speaking of the present ballot, said the system of counting votes was so complicated at present that he doubted if members of the commission themselves could tally a vote of a division without making a mistake.

Mr. Otto Paul, Milwaukee, Wis., says Foley's Honey and Tar is still more than the best. He writes us, "All those that bought it think it is the best for coughs and colds they ever had and I think it is still more than the best. Our baby had a bad cold and it cured him in one day. Please accept thanks." Ed. D. Heckerman.

Gettysburg's Great Celebration

One of the greatest patriotic demonstrations ever held in the United States will take place in 1913 on the battlefield of Gettysburg, if the plans discussed at a preliminary meeting of the arrangements committee are carried out. The demonstrations will be in observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the great battle between the Union army under General Meade and the Confederate forces under General Lee. That the celebration of the semi-centennial will be truly national in its scope is already assured by the acceptance by nearly all the states of the invitation to participate. Two Southern States, Georgia and North Carolina, were the first to respond to the invitation. It is expected that the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans will have the leading parts in arranging for the celebration and that virtually all the other patriotic organizations of the country will participate.

OSTRICH FARM IN STATE

Huntingdon, Harrisburg and Bloomsburg People Interested.

The organization of a company to be known as the "African Ostrich Farm and Feather Company," incorporated to conduct an ostrich farm in Pennsylvania, held their first meeting in Bloomsburg last week and organized with seven directors, as follows: W. H. Hile, Philadelphia; James E. Temple, New York; A. N. Yost, Esq., Bloomsburg; B. F. Cornman, F. M. Davis, W. J. Hunter, Harrisburg, and D. S. Drake of Huntingdon. Officers elected were W. H. Hile, President; James E. Temple, Secretary, and A. N. Yost, Esq., Treasurer.

The company has purchased the Ringrose farm at Esby station on the line of the D. L. & W. Railroad, near Bloomsburg, for a breeding farm, and have placed thereon a troop of native African birds brought to this country this year by W. H. Hile, ostrich expert, who has spent ten years in the study of ostrich raising.

The Bloomsburg farm will be the only one east of the Mississippi, with the exception of two exhibit farms at Jacksonville and St. Petersburg, Fla.

Eighteen years ago the first pair of native birds were brought to this country by Edwin Cawston, the noted ostrich man of Southern California, with a result of more than a thousand birds on the farm at this time, and several other farms have been established in Arizona by transferring birds from California. Mr. Hile, who was interested in some of the western farms, now intends to establish the ostrich business in this state.

The ostrich is one of the most valuable of living things. The trade in ostrich plumes is like the trade in diamonds, the finished feathers varying in price from \$200 downward, the most expensive being several feathers united to make up one large plume.

Dyspepsia is America's curse. Burdock Blood Bitters conquers dyspepsia every time. It drives out impurities, tones the stomach, restores perfect digestion, normal weight, and good health.

Ram's Horn Broom

Every one of the devil's fiery darts is pointed with a doubt.

Perfect trust and perfect peace never ask for a divorce.

The man is a great loser who loses his character and his cash.

The man who lives only for himself couldn't be in any smaller business.

The dollar that does the most for us is the dollar with which we do good.

The man who has faith in God is sure to have many other good things. Some are so busy trying to do something for the Lord the Lord cannot do anything for them.

The man who is born lame in his mind limps in his conduct all his life. Where faith ends sin begins.

There are still many people who never find out that it is a waste of jewelry to cast pearls before swine.

NEW YORK WANTS CELEBRATION

Seeking to Attract Big Crowds in 1913.

The scheme for a world's fair in New York in 1913, the 300th anniversary of the settlement of New York having failed to receive approval from the committee of 100 appointed by Mayor Gaynor, the citizens' world's fair committee sent a letter to the Mayor November 17 proposing a new form of celebration.

The new idea is that New York act as host to joint meeting of the parliament of the world in the year 1913. It is suggested that a committee of 600 be appointed to determine the character of the celebration, 100 to be selected by the Mayor of New York, 100 by the Governor of New Jersey, 100 by the Governor General and the Premier of Canada, and 100 by the President of the United States. The President's appointees, it is suggested, should be American citizens of Dutch descent or descended from residents in New York previous to a century ago. The remainder of the committee is to be made up from representatives of patriotic societies.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Paid \$48,000 Duty

Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, returning to her home in New York last week from Europe on the George Washington, broke her own record for duty payments when she declared goods upon which she paid \$48,000. Mrs. Huntington made the highest previous record in 1902 when she paid the government \$34,000 on goods brought in. With Mrs. Huntington were her son and daughter-in-law. The party had nearly 300 pieces of baggage which required three wagons to transfer.

Doan's Regulents cure constipation without griping, nausea, nor any weakening effect. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents per box.

Literary Accuracy

"You write of your hero as stealing home in the darkness," said the editor.

"Yes," replied the author.

"Well, you ought to know better than that. He couldn't steal home in the dark. If it was dark enough to be worth noticing the game would have been called."—Washington Star.

Farmer Ryetop—You seem to enjoy those fresh vegetables?

Summe' Boarder—Yes, it is an acquired taste. You get them from the same store in town that we do.

She—What are you laughing at? He—I was at the photographer's today with my mother-in-law, and he told her to look pleasant.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IX.—Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 27, 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxvii, 57-62. Memory Verse, 64—Golden Text, I Pet. ii, 23—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

A great awe should be upon us as we read or write or think upon these things. Behold the Son of God yielding Himself for our sakes to sinful men. See the hatred of men to God and the proof that the carnal mind is enemy against God. As they came to take Him in the garden He went to meet them, saying, "Whom seek ye?" To their reply "Jesus of Nazareth" He said "I am," and they went backward and fell to the ground. He allowed them to rise, to approach Him again and to take Him and bind him and lead Him away to Annas and then to Caiaphas. All the disciples forsook Him and fled, but a young man followed, having just a linen cloth about his naked body, which he left in the hands of his pursuers as they tried to lay hold of him, and he fled naked. We shall have to ask Mark "Who that young man was, as he alone records it (Mark xiv, 52). It was an opportunity of fellowship with Jesus which he, like the others, missed. Simon Peter and John returned and followed Jesus, John going in to the palace of the high priest, for he was known to him, but Peter remaining without until John spoke to the maid that kept the door and brought in Peter. Then he sat with the servants and warmed himself at their fire. But we must leave his story till next week.

In reply to the high priest's question as to Jesus' doctrine He replied "In secret have I said nothing; . . . ask them which heard me" (John xviii, 15-24). They brought many false witnesses to testify against Jesus, but none of them agreed in their testimony, not even the two of verse 60. See Mark xiv, 56-59. To the high priest's question, "Answerest thou nothing?" Jesus held His peace, for there was nothing to reply to. In Ps. xxxv, 11, it is written, "False witnesses did rise up; they laid to my charge things that I knew not." Unless you have been similarly ill-treated you cannot imagine how hard it is to put in practice Ps. xxxviii, 13, "I as a deaf man heard not, and I was as a dumb man that openeth not his mouth."

When the high priest said, "I adjure thee by the living God that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ, the Son of God" (verse 63), then Jesus said, "I am, and ye shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power and coming in the clouds of heaven" (Mark xiv, 62, with verse 64). Then they judged Him guilty of blasphemy and condemned Him to die. But it was the truth that He spoke, and they shall yet see it, and if they did not repeat before they died they shall have to hear His "Depart from me, ye cursed." After they judged Him guilty of death they mocked Him, blindfolded Him, struck Him on the face, spit in His face and said, "Prophesy unto us, thou Christ, who is he that smote thee." Even the servants smote Him with the palms of their hands (Mark xiv, 65). When morning was come they bound Him and led Him away and delivered Him to Pontius Pilate, the governor, that he might have Him put to death, their accusation being that he was a malefactor. The result of Pilate's examination of Him was a three or four fold testimony that he found no fault in Him and, according to the harmony, a sevenfold attempt to release Him. Pilate's wife also sent him a message saying, "Have thou nothing to do with that just man, for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of Him." When Pilate learned that He was of Galilee, which was under Herod's jurisdiction, he sent Him to Herod, hoping thus to be rid of this Jesus and perplexing case. But as Jesus answered Herod nothing Herod with his men of war set Him at naught and mocked Him and arrayed Him in a gorgeous robe and sent Him again to Pilate (Luke xviii, 8-12). There was no imprisonment; there was no semblance of a fair trial. It was not unlike some of our modern cases of lynching, except that it had seemingly the sanction of both church and state.

But this man was God, suffering all this and all that followed for me and leaving all His redeemed an example that we should follow in His steps; who did no sin, neither was guile found in His mouth, who when He was reviled reviled not again; when He suffered He threatened not, but committed Himself to Him that judgeth righteously (I Pet. ii, 21-23). "He was oppressed, and He was afflicted, yet He opened not His mouth. He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so He openeth not his mouth" (Isa. liii, 7). Being redeemed by His great sacrifice it is our privilege to suffer with Him, to fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in our flesh for His body's sake, which is the church (Rom. viii, 17; Col. i, 24), manifesting by His grace the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price (I Pet. iii, 4). Peter speaks of himself as a witness of the sufferings of Christ (I Pet. v, 1), and he who once rebelled at the thought of Christ suffering tells us to rejoice if we are partakers of His sufferings (I Pet. iv, 12, 13).

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They will cure your backache, strengthen your kidneys, correct urinary irregularities, build up the worn out tissues, and eliminate the excess uric acid that causes rheumatism. Prevent Bright's Disease and Diabetes, and restore health and strength. Refuse substitutes.

ED. D. HECKERMAN

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

In Effect May 29, 1910.

NORTH.		STATIONS.		SOUTH.	
P. M.	A. M.	Lv.	Ar.	A. M.	P. M.
4.45	9.05	.. Bedford	..	9.35	7.35
5.00	9.20	.. Mt. Dallas	..	9.20	7.20
5.03	9.23	.. Everett	..	9.12	7.16
5.10	9.30	.. Tatesville	..	9.03	7.07
5.20	9.39	.. Cypher	..	8.54	6.57
5.30	9.49	.. Hopewell	..	8.45	6.48
5.35	9.54	.. Riddlesburg	..	8.40	6.44
5.43	10.07	.. A. Saxton L.	..	8.27	6.32
4.30	7.30	L. Dudley A.	..	9.20	7.05
4.45	7.45	.. Coalmont	..	9.00	6.55
5.00	8.00	A. Saxton L.	..	8.35	6.30
5.48	10.07	L. Saxton A.	..	8.27	6.32
5.58	10.17	.. Cove	..	8.15	6.20
6.03	10.32	.. Hummel	..	8.11	6.16
6.11	10.29	.. Entrieken	..	8.06	6.11
6.18	10.37	.. Marklesburg	..	7.58	6.00
6.22	10.41	.. Brumbaugh	..	7.53	5.56
6.27	10.46	.. Grafton	..	7.49	5.52
6.31	10.50	.. McConnelld'n	..	7.45	5.48
6.40	11.00	.. Huntingdon	..	7.35	5.40

Bedford special leaves at 1.50 p. m.; arrives Huntingdon 3.45. Leaves Huntingdon at 2 p. m.; arrives Bedford 3.45.

PENNA. AND B. & H. R. R.

Daily (Sunday included)

P. M.	A. M.	Cumberland	A. M.	P. M.
3.00	7.20	..	11.20	7.10
3.30	7.50	.. Hyndman	..	10.48
4.20	8.40	.. Bedford	..	10.00
6.10	10.30	A. Altoona L.	..	8.00

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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THE MEAT TAX

Schedule Adopted in the Taft-Aldrich-Cannon-Payne Measure.

A reader of The Democrat, in view of an effort that may be made in Congress to lower the tariff duties on meat products, has requested that we publish the schedules adopted in the Taft-Aldrich-Cannon-Payne measure and for the general public information we are glad to do this. The tariff rates are as follows:

Bacon and hams, four cents per pound.

Fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, and venison and other game, except birds, one and one-half cents per pound.

Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, 25 cents per centum ad valorem (meaning that the tax shall be 25 cents for each dollar of value.)

Extract of meat, 35 cents per pound; fluid extract of meat, 15 cents per pound.

Lard, one and one-half cents per pound.

Poultry, live, three cents per pound; dead, five cents per pound.

Butter (which is one of the meat products) and all substitutes therefor, six cents per pound; cheese and substitutes therefor, six cents per pound; milk, fresh, two cents per gallon; cream, five cents per gallon; milk, preserved or condensed, or sterilized by treating or other processes, including weight of immediate coverings, two cents per pound; sugar of milk, five cents per pound.

Cattle, if less than one year old, \$2 per head; all other cattle if valued at not more than \$14 per head, \$3.75 per head; if valued at more than \$14 per head 27½ per centum ad valorem.

Swine, \$1.50 per head.

Sheep, one year old or over, \$1.50 per head; less than one year, 75 cents per head.

These taxes are criminal. They do not bring any material revenue to the government. They benefit only the Meat Trust—the Armour, the Swifts and the Cudahys. They are so excessive that the Meat Trust is absolutely without competition, and therefore it can fix and does fix the price of meat to suit its own fancy. The entire tariff on meat and meat products is a fraud. It ought to be repealed in its entirety.—Johnstown Democrat.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Frightfully Nain

Polly—Mollie's fiancé is awfully conceited.

Dolly—In what way?

Polly—He has never told her how unworthy he was of her.—Philadelphia Record.

BOTH SPEEDY AND EFFECTIVE

This indicates the action of Foley Kidney Pills as S. Parsons, Battle Creek, Mich., illustrates: "I have been afflicted with a severe case of kidney and bladder trouble for which I found no relief until I used Foley Kidney Pills. These cured me entirely of all my ailments. I was troubled with backaches and severe shooting pains with annoying urinary irregularities. The steady use of Foley Kidney Pills rid me entirely of all my former troubles. They have my highest recommendation." Ed. D. Heckerman.

A RE-ENACTED TRAGEDY.

Story of a Mysterious Happening to an Automobiler.

By F. A. MITCHEL.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

That year the first snowstorm came early, and it was an infant blizzard. It caught me in my automobile making a trip near Edinburgh. I had robes with me, it is true, but not the supply I usually carried for winter weather. The snow fell lightly at first, growing thicker and finally coming with blinding force, the wind rising and heaping it in drifts.

It was these drifts that balked me. I plowed through them at first, but as they grew deeper I found this method of getting on more difficult, and unfortunately there was no other.

The snow was getting deeper, the cold more intense, and I was becoming drowsy when I saw a light flickering to my left a short distance ahead. Being at the foot of a rise, the ascent of which involved a cut and a drift, I left my machine beside the road that it might not be in the way of passing vehicles and walked toward the light. Gradually a big brick house loomed up before me, and as I advanced lights appeared at every window of a large and imposing structure. By the time I reached the front door the place was brilliantly illuminated.

I rapped with the brass knocker, the door was immediately thrown open by a butler, and I found myself in a house where a social function was in progress.

"I am a belated traveler caught in the storm. Will you kindly ask your master if he will give me shelter for the night?"

While I was speaking a gentleman advanced, heard my story and invited me in. A masquerade ball was in progress. There were people dressed as ancient Romans, Greeks and Asiatics. Pirates, priests, kings and harlequins mingled indiscriminately. The gentleman who received me was the host and was dressed to represent a judge with wig and gown. He insisted on my taking part in the festivities, and since I was young and devoted to pleasure I consented, though I at first demurred on the ground that I was not in costume.

I entered the main room, where dancing was going on, feeling out of place in ordinary clothes among so many



KNELT BEFORE THE BLOCK.

striking costumes. My embarrassment was by no means disturbed by the attention I attracted for the plainness of my costume. One would suppose by the way these people stared at me that my ordinary sack coat, vest and trousers were more curious than those worn by themselves. It seemed to me that true politeness would have led them to pass my deficiency without notice just as a person of feeling will refrain from staring at any physical defect such as a birthmark.

I soon found myself dancing with the rest, choosing my partners at random, for, though I was acquainted with none of the ladies, they were all gracious to me. One of them, dressed as Mary, queen of Scots, seemed not averse to having me for a partner, and as she was a very beautiful woman I was not averse to dancing with her. The company had revived old fashioned dances, among others the minuet. I was leading Queen Mary to a position for this dance when she stopped short and turned pale. Following the direction of her eyes, I saw a woman dressed as Queen Elizabeth glancing at her.

"Upon my word," I said to my partner, "you people are carrying out your characters to perfection. That old Jezebel is looking at you with all the malice there was in the virgin queen, and you are trembling as if you were aware of her purpose to murder you."

"Take me away," she moaned. Wondering at this show of feeling, it did not seem to be assumed—I took the lady to a place where a set was forming for the minuet and there was a place vacant. We occupied it. The music started up, and we began to dance. What surprised me was that I, who had no knowledge of the dance, was able to get through the figures without making any serious mistakes. We had just finished when my partner gave a shriek and fell swooning in my arms. I saw the guests looking from her to some one else and, glancing in that direction for an explanation, saw a figure in a skin fitting black costume, masked, bearing an ax

on his shoulder, just disappearing through a door into another room. "This is enacting characters with a vengeance," I said to myself. "Not only does Mary tremble at the sight of Elizabeth, but she taints at the sight of the executioner." I was obliged to carry her to a lounge, where I placed her, fanning her until she came back to consciousness. I was surprised that none of the ladies came forward to assist her. Looking about for some of them, I saw them all dancing attendance on the old painted hag, with her enormous ruffled collar and bedizened with jewels. She cast a glance occasionally toward me and my charge, and a more malignant scowl I never observed on the face of any human being. It seemed intended to warn those fawning upon her that the slightest sympathy with the Scottish queen would be visited with a frightful revenge.

Mary opened her eyes and, seeing me looking down at her with intense solicitude, gave me a responsive glance that went straight to my heart. I could not but contrast her beauty—she was the very image of the portraits I had seen of her prototype—with that of the thin faced, skinny, wrinkled old woman who was personating Elizabeth. When Mary had sufficiently recovered to speak she begged me to go for wine, that she might be strengthened by it. I told her that I would do so if she would promise that my place beside her should not be filled with another cavalier.

"No fear of that," she replied gloomily. "No cavalier could be devoted to me and live."

I went to the supper room and returned with a cup of wine. What was my astonishment to find everything changed. Mary, whom I had left a few minutes before on a sofa, was being tried for treason, having aspired to the crown of her cousin, Queen Elizabeth. That the trial was a mock one I did not doubt. It was certainly a mockery, for nothing was proved. Nevertheless the judge—the host—pronounced a sentence of death against the accused. Then the court broke up and the spectators scattered.

"If this were not so gawdome," I said to one of the guests, "if the actors were not so intense in their parts, the enactment of a historical occurrence, at a masquerade would be a capital idea. I shall suggest it for the next masquerade ball to which I am invited."

The man to whom I made the remark looked at me as if he did not quite understand my meaning, then walked away.

I strolled into another room. A group occupied it, consisting of Queen Elizabeth and courtiers. The queen sat at a table, before her a parchment. Scanning the document, she signed it and handed it to one of the men present, and he carried it out of the room.

These scenes were becoming so realistic as to be positively painful. I almost wished myself back in my automobile, facing the driving storm. But the worst was yet to come. We were all dancing a wild figure when suddenly the stroke of a bell brought every one to a standstill. It was followed by others. Then from out one of the rear rooms came a little procession, at the head of which walked Mary. For the first time glancing toward the other end of the room, I saw a block similar to the one shown to day in the Tower of London on which state prisoners were beheaded, and I shuddered at the executioner standing beside it, leaning on the handle of his ax.

"For heaven's sake," I groaned, "they're not going to enact that frightful scene, I hope! This is altogether too realistic. If I recommend any such representation for a masquerade I'll choose a more pleasing one."

As I glanced about me and saw seriousness depicted on every face, some of Queen Mary's attendants weeping, the queen herself pale as death, Mary advanced to the block and divested herself of whatever of her clothing would interfere with the death stroke. Then she turned her eyes full upon me with one last beseeching look. I started forward to put a stop to this frightful impersonation, but was seized by two men standing behind me and held in a firm grip. Mary, seeing my intention and its thwarting, gave me a last look of mingled gratitude and despair. Then she knelt before the block, the executioner swung the ax aloft, it descended, and amid a spurring of blood the head of the victim rolled to the floor.

I fainted. When I came to my senses several people in ordinary costume were standing about me, looking very anxious. I was in the room where I had seen the tragedy enacted, but not one of the masqueraders was there. I was lying on the couch on which I had placed Queen Mary, in view of the spot where I had seen her executed. I looked for the block, for blood stains on the floor. They had vanished.

"Where the deuce am I?" I exclaimed.

"Luckily not frozen," was the reply. They told me that I had been found asleep in my automobile, had been carried to the house in which I was now revived with the greatest difficulty.

Now, I am not going to suggest there was anything remarkable about one's seeing the sights I did while unconscious. Nevertheless there is a curious coincidence connected with the matter. I learned that the hour which I was carried and where I nestled the night was several dreary years old and I had once been cupied by Mary, queen of Scots. It gives more than this. It that Mary and Elizabeth once there at a ball. But of this there is no historical record. At the same Elizabeth might have been in Scotland and been entertained in this very house.

Building a Log Cabin

"A log cabin is cosier than any tent when Jack Frost is abroad," says Horace Kephart, in the December Outing. He continues:

"When one has been out all day in the snow, it is good to come back to a big stone fireplace full of crackling logs. It is good to have a dry floor, a reliable roof, a wall full of pegs and shelves; to have benches or stools, and a big table, chests that are vermin proof, and a cupboard full of handy things that no nomad can tote around."

"This is what many a hunter will be thinking before the big game season is over, and many a one will be planning some sort of hut for seasons to come."

Since good hunting is seldom found in the neighborhood of a sawmill, a lumber yard, or a wagon road, the crux of the cabin scheme is how to get roofing material. Bark is flimsy and will scarce outlast the season. Tarred paper—what is more hideously unfit than a paper covering over honest log walls? Such a roof fairly shrieks against its surroundings, and they groan in answer. Anyway, paper requires sawed boards underneath, and the only way to get those boards is to whip them out with a pit or muley saw. A back-breaking task, indeed!

"The thing to do is to rive clapboards from trees that grow on the spot. A clapboard is simply a thin board, from two to four feet long, split or worked with a froe from straight-grained timber. It is a little thicker along one edge than the other, being split from bolts."

"A clapboard roof is dependable. It harmonizes better than any other with the general woodsy effect. When properly laid, it is stormproof and will not cup. It will last a generation."

Butcher Dies Stabbing Hog

Just after he had stuck a hog with a knife while butchering last week, Hannibal W. Bateman, aged 48, of Easton was stricken with convulsions and died almost instantly.

ONLY ONE OF HIS KIND.

The Reason the Judge Refused to Hang on to the Horse.

During the second Cleveland campaign Colonel John P. Irish, the golden tongued orator, and Judge Kinne of Waterloo, Ia., the man with lungs of brass, were stumping Iowa in behalf of the Democratic candidate.

They were driving in a buggy on the road to Sidney, a young city in the southwestern part of the state, when they came to a fork of the road where there was no sign board. Which turn to take was a question, as they had barely time to make the town anyway.

"There's a farmhouse over there a bit. You sit still, and I'll go over and ask questions," said Irish, and, climbing out, he started for the desired information. He got it and on his return saw the horse, evidently frightened at something, tearing down the road at runaway speed. Instead of trying to stop the horse, Judge Kinne dropped the reins, climbed over the seat and dropped off the back of the buggy into the road.

When Irish caught up to him the judge was busily dusting himself off after his roll in the roadway, not in the least disfigured by his acrobatic stunt.

"You're on the right fork of the road, all right, judge, but why didn't you hang on to the horse?" asked Irish, laughing heartily.

"Why didn't I hang on to him?" rumbled Kinne in his deep subterranean voice. "I'll tell you why I didn't, my Christian friend. There's lots of horses in this world, but there is but one Judge Kinne."—Los Angeles Times.

TEMPTING TABBY.

Ruse That Won a Satisfactory Pose For the Camera.

The repairs on the house were completed and the shavings swept out; also a new coat of paint added dressiness to the outside. What next but a photograph of its new angles? That being considered, the question of moment was how to pose Katusha.

Rolled into a ball every cat looks like every other cat; hence it was Katusha in action that must grace the foreground. Being abominably cold and fat, action was the last thing that appealed to Katusha. Coaxing and likewise prodding made no effect. She had been known upon occasions to be started by a morsel of delectable food. But fancy an aristocratic feline pictured in the attitude of tearing at a chicken bone! Impossible for Katusha.

There arose an emergency and with it the mistress, who disappeared into the house and brought forth a branch of Japanese paper cherry blossoms. A wave of them before Katusha's eyes was like making some hypnotic pass. She got up, stretched her body, while her nose just reached the pinkish flowers. That was it! They appealed to her aestheticism.

Snap went the camera. It was perfect.

"How"—began the man of the house.

"Just the alluring fragrance of a silver of chicken secreted in the bough," said herself as Katusha rolled back into a ball.—Kansas City Star.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY REMEDY
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

[Estate of Rebecca Catherine Fiches, Deceased.]

Letters of administrations on the estate of Rebecca Catherine Fiches, late of the Township of Kimmell, Bedford County, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Calvin G. Sauer, residing in the Borough of Williamsburg, County of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and all those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

CALVIN G. SAUER,
Administrator.

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POPHAM'S ASTHMA REMEDY gives instant relief and an absolute cure in all cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, and Hay Fever. Sold by druggists, mail on receipt of price \$1.00. Trial Package 10¢ mail 10¢. WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Prop., Cleveland, Ohio.

TWELVE POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this out and send it to us with 4c to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to some of your friends. If you wish, we will also put your name in our Post Card Exchange free. You will get cards from all over the world. Address Family Story Paper, 24-47 Vandewater St., New York. Oct 28-10

A Mild Winter

Friday, November 11, was St. Martin's Day. It was cold, blustery and snowy. Hence this will be a mild winter. The tradition has it that the Saint, the Bishop of Tours, some 1,500 years ago, gave his warm cloak to a shivering beggar on this day. The legend grew up that if November 11 should be cold and stormy, the winter to come would be mild and short. Clear and fair weather on the same day was thought to point to a long hard winter.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

What Was Lacking

The Hobo—Please, mum, I'm a sick man. Do doctor gimme dis medicine, but I needs assistance in takin' it.

The Lady—Poor fellow! Do you want a spoon and a glass of water?

The Hobo—No, mum, I wouldn't trouble yer, but dis medicine haster be took before meals. Have yer got a meal handy?—Cleveland Leader.



EVERY GENTLEMAN Should be Fashionably Dressed

We today Judge Men by the Clothes they Wear--the

Schloss Baltimore Clothes

carry the stamp of Fashion and give the Wearer Distinction and Preference.

They cost no more than the ordinary.

We want every man and young man in Bedford County to see the new Fall and Winter Models.

AS WELCOME AS A LOOKER AS A BUYER

HATS

The celebrated "Seal Brand" Hats in all the new Shades.

Soft Hats, \$1 to \$3.

Stiff Hats in all dimensions, \$2 to \$3.

Auto Caps.

UNDERWEAR

Medium weight ribbed Underwear in Cotton, Cotton and Wool mixed and all Wool. Shirts and Drawers to match. 50c to \$1.50

Outing Flannel

Pajamas--Trimmed with frogs or plain, \$1.00 to \$4.00.

Night Shirts--Plain or trimmed with fancy braids, 50c to \$1.50.

SHOES

Shoes in all leathers suitable for any man's need. We've one last that is especially fine for

Men who walk or stand much.

Come in and let us try it on.

\$3.50

Heavy Shoes for Wet Days.

SIMON'S CLOTHING STORE

SIMON OPPENHEIMER, Proprietor

Opposite Grand Central Hotel,

BEDFORD, PENNA.

Roses, Carnations, Lilies, Violets, Sweet Peas,

in fact all kinds of flowers can be had of J. S. Davidson if ordered within reasonable time.

J. S. DAVIDSON
Agent for Ruppert's Flowers

J. ROY CESSNA,
He's the Insurance Man,
Ridenour Block
BEDFORD, - - PA.

Stoves Stoves

Headquarters for all the Good Stoves

Single Heaters,
Double Heaters,
Cook Stoves
and Ranges.

Not the kind you find at other stores, but the kind that not only pleases, also gives the heat and cleanliness that the wife wants. See our line. Over 100 to select from.

METZGER'S

Wanted, For Sale, For Rent, Etc.,

RATES--One cent per word for each insertion. No advertisement accepted for less than 15 cents.

For Sale--Good cow, lately fresh. A. J. Otto, Bedford.

If you have apples to sell write, phone or call on Corie H. Smith.

For Sale Cheap--Single and double harness, 2 good second-hand buggies. George Corboy, Bedford.

At the Drug Store of Ed. D. Heckerman you can get a pound of absolutely pure and first quality Ground Pepper for 15 cents.

For Rent--All year, summer and winter, the Mowry dwelling, opposite the Bedford House. Eight rooms, new bath. Apply E. M. Pennell, Esq.

We sell none but the Celebrated Big Vein Georges Creek Coal. Office in room formerly occupied by George A. Cathoun. Harclerode & Co.

WANTED--A party to take contract for cutting 250 cords of paper wood and 20 carloads of props to be delivered at the railroad at Reynoldsdale, Bedford County. Apply to A. B. Egolf, Bedford.

Farm For Sale--Three miles north of Rittsburg in Colerain Township. Good stock and fruit farm; running water in nearly every field; limestone land; Hemlock iron ore; 210 acres in one body; 75 acres mountain land. A. Weisell, Bedford, Pa.

When you take a notion that you need a real good, reliable watch, at the right price, go to Ridenour, corner room in the Ridenour Block, Bedford, Pa. All watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, etc., guaranteed to be as represented.

A GOOD POSITION

Can be had by ambitious young men and ladies in the field of "Wireless" or Railway telegraphy. Since the 3-hour law became effective, and since the Wireless companies are establishing stations throughout the country there is a great shortage of telegraphers. Positions pay beginners from \$70 to \$90 per month, with good chance of advancement. The National Telegraph Institute operates six official institutes in America, under supervision of R. R. and Wireless Officials and places all graduates into positions. It will pay you to write them for full details at Cincinnati, O., or Philadelphia, Pa.

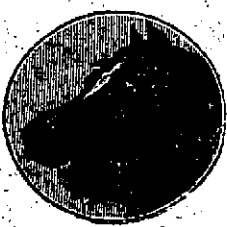
Church of God

There will be preaching at Coalbrook, Saturday, November 26, at 7 p. m. and at Saxton Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Rev. J. W. McGuire, Pastor.

A good medium for all advertisements. The Bedford, Bedford, Pa.

STIVER'S STABLES

BEDFORD, PA.
DOING A GENERAL HORSE BUSINESS AND LIVERY



R. A. STIVER

J. REED IRVINE
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Life, Fire, Accident and Health Insurance

Why not get the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company's proposition at your age? We have no fear of comparison. "It's the Policy Holder's Company."

Sale Register

All persons having sale bills printed at this office get a free notice in the sale register. This is worth several times the price of the bills.

At noon on Friday, November 25, two miles north of Yount's Station, Mrs. Henrietta Barclay will sell buggy, sorrel mare, hog, cow, Deereburn wagon, grain cradle, farming implements, hay, stoves, beds, carpets, bureaus, chairs, dishes, etc.

At Yount's Station at 12:30 on Tuesday, November 29, Mrs. Sarah Moses will sell cows, hogs, buggies, wagons, sleds, plows, harness, farming implements, hay, Princess organ, stoves, carpets, dishes and other household goods.

Wednesday, November 30, at noon at his residence two miles north of Bedford on the Ridge Road, Samuel T. Diehl will sell horses, cows, young cattle, shoats, sows, stock ewes, bees, plows, hay rake, harrows, surrey, harness, stoves, tables, churn, wheat, oats, rye and buckwheat, and other articles.

AUCTIONEER

Earl Huzzard, Bedford, Pa., will call sales and auctions at reasonable prices. Write for dates.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE

[Estate of Catharine Berkheimer, late of King Township, deceased.] The undersigned administrator, a. b. n., will offer at public sale on the premises in King Township on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1910, at 1 o'clock p. m., a farm containing 71 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Gabriel Allison, George Clark, George Vickroy, Amos Claycomb and others, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, lot stable and outbuildings. TERMS:--Ten per cent. cash on day of sale; remainder of one-half of delivery of deed; one-fourth in one year and one-fourth in two years with interest.

SHANNON BERKHEIMER, D. C. REILLY, Administrator. Nov. 24-31.

Barnett's Store

THE HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

HANDKERCHIEFS

The finest lot of good handkerchiefs ever brought to Bedford. Almost everything manufactured in this line from 1c to 50c.

Lace trimmed, embroidered and hemstitched, beautiful fast-color printed borders, for men and women.

The prettiest kerchiefs for 5c you ever saw.

At 25c each, the assortment is superb. Please come in and look through the line.

Handsome Initial Handkerchiefs, good quality linen, at 10 and 15c.

A Magnificent Line of China, Cut Glass and Silver Novelties

We will receive in a day or two one of the greatest assortments of fine China and China Novelties ever brought to Bedford. It will be a treat for you to come and look the line over. Many new things, just out for this season, are in the lot. Special attention has been given to the selection of handsome and exclusive articles to sell at 25c, 50c and \$1. Much of this assortment contains but one piece of a kind, so come soon to get the pick of the lot for your Christmas presents.

Lot of new things have come to this store during the last week. Another handsome lot of dress goods and trimmings; new models in ladies coats--don't fail to see them. Also new Prunes, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, Almonds, Walnuts, Peaches, Apricots, the famous Premier Brand Canned Corn, Tomatoes and Peas. All the above food products are the finest we can secure. Come here for the best.

Reed's Shoes For Women

No better made; service satisfactory; fit perfect. We are now showing new stock of these elegant shoes in colt, gun metal and glazed kid; \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.

We have also received this week our Fall and Winter stock of Heywood Shoes for men. Handsome, dressy; any weight sole or leather you want; \$3.75, \$4 and \$5.

Some Seasonable Merchandise at Special Prices

Outing Flannel Night Gowns.
Gloves and Mitts.

Underwear--Almost every weave.

Steel Cut Butcher Pepper, you will take no other when you see this.

25 and 50 lb. Lard Cans.

Bbl. Fancy Preimer New Orleans Molasses.

10 lb. sacks new Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour.

Felt Boots--Banigan and Ball Band Overs.

Blankets--Splendid values in Cotton and Wool--extra large size at \$1. Some as low as 50c a pair.

Women's Home-Made Calfskin Shoes, soft and pliable, waterproof, \$1.75.

Another lot of those good Shoes at \$1.48 for men.

Grey Wool Coat Sweaters--special \$1.



If You are out of Writing Paper

we respectfully suggest that you purchase a box of

Highland Linen

This is a writing paper that is at once distinctive and distinguished and offers you, at a popular price, exceptional quality and the fabric finish that has found favor with fashionable people everywhere.

We sell Highland Linen at 25c per box.